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WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1856.

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may be made to it, on the same terms.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D

if she had never taken a pen in her hand; and then he pronounced an anathema on the whole Is the English language more important than the English heart? Is the marble statue which the skilful artist carves with his chisel of greater moment than the living soul which he is to o, but I am myself, am I not? And one thing like, and another thing I do not like. I have but you deify pork. At your own table you may gratify your own taste - pork undique, oot, because it indicates or produces a vitiated appetite, and try to thrust your abominable lesh down say reluctant throat, why, I say, "Avant, shere! Look you to your sausages

desire to do it becomes so strong that a resistance would be fatal? Do you not write your sermons till moved by the instinct of self-preservation? Men talk as if it were a sin to write poetry, unless it be of the very highest order. But are all preachers Pauls?—all scldiers Bowards on the pencil of an Angelo? Would it even be better so? Is there not many a man whose pulses thrill to the notes of "Yankee Doodle," who would sit calm and impassive under "Casta Diva?"

A certain reviewer of L. E. L. said that her poems had done positive harm—they had weak-ened the English language and perverted the English taste; that it would really be better if she had never taken a pen in her hand; and is the question that ever and ever recurs. He is disappointed and miserable. Like too many of us, he finds his idol is but common clay—very common. His happiness is turned to cinders, ashes, and dust. Is she to be the "angel of the house?" Is hers the delicate ethereal nature which is to bear him on the white wings of love

moment than the living soul which he is to shape, "not for an age, but for all time"—ay, and for all eternity? All over the green fields of England, and under the blue skies of America, hearts have throbbed and eyes have filled with tears at the simple songs of L. E. L. Of what use is it, then, for a critic to rise up in his self-conceit and say, "This is not poetry; this is all sentiment; it ought not to be written; it is not Miltonian nor Spenserian nor Virgilian nor Dantesque; it is not written according to the rules of high art." A fig for your high art! I tell you, if I love her poetry, full read it. "Oh, but you are only a simpleton—ignorant and uncultivated! It may be so, but I am myself, am I not? And one thing

but dop's meddle with my sweet potatoos!"

you may tell a mother that her child's feathers are not Grecian; that his skin is browned and frecklied by sun and wind; that his hair is coarse and. his form ungainty—but will she clasp him to be bosom with any the less tenderses, or will she thenceforth cease to whisper his name in ker morning and evening prayer? The object of poetry is, to please—and whom? Not the elegant, the outlivated, the delicately-nutrured, merely, but the poor, the homely, the ignorant, as well. It is to point the rough, to refine the vulgar, to ennoble the commonplace, to scatter pearls before those with the rough, to refine the vulgar, to ennoble the commonplace, to scatter pearls before those will be the same glory; but one star differeth from another star in glory. Home wrote the lind, and Florilla Flowerdale writes a Somet to a be keasin of an ocean, and that of the other a chee stan of an ocean, and that of the other a declinate of the content of the content of the content and they are entirely effectual in keeping. The content is a star of the corn." There are many stone from the corn." There are but few St. Paul's "the cows from the meadow and the sheep from the corn." There are but few St. Paul's "the cows from the meadow and the sheep from the corn." There are but few St. Paul's "the cows from the meadow and the sheep from the corn." There are but few St. Paul's "the cows from the meadow and the sheep from the corn." There are but few St. Paul's "the cows from the meadow and the sheep from the corn." There are but few St. Paul's "the cows from the meadow and the sheep from the corn." There are but few St. Paul's "the course of the corn." There are but few St. Paul's "the course of the corn." There are plus from the corn." There

superior to her lover. Women generally are. But, however that may be, she knows that she stands before the world as one who has given

staren you do he hair sufferer, and not disself charms of the fair sufferer, and not disself charms of the fair sufferer, and not disself of the hair sufferer, and not disself of the hair sufferer, and not disself of the hair sufferer, and the hair sufferer disself of the hair sufferer disself of the hair sufferer distered by the hair sufferer distance. If I are wong I am sorry—or gladically the hair sufferer distance of the sufferer distance of the sufferer distance of the sufferer distance. If I are wong I am sorry—or gladically perhaps I ought to be glad. At any rate, I am shall be not suffered to the sufferer distance of the sufferer distance of the sufferer distance. If I are wong I am sufferer distance of the sufferer distance of the sufferer distance of the sufferer distance of the sufferer distance. If I are wong I am sufferer distance of the sufferer

the red and yellow leaves raining down upon him as he came through the woods by the creek, and of meeting some gaily-dressed people riding out from the city, and nearing them iaugh as they passed, making him give the entire road; and he feels now, as he did then, that it was his old hat they laughed at. He remembers nothing more, till he found himself store. was his old hat they laughed at. He remem-bers nothing more, till he found himself stopis not willin'.

Now, if scorn and disdain were her style, you would hear nothing of sighings and moanings; bers nothing more, till he found himself stoping before Ethan Boffman's low white-washed meat market, dwelling, and stable—his horses don't know, but I feel that I am seasoning Now, if scorn and disdain were her style, you would hear nothing of sighings and moanings; but she is not of that caliber, so she becomes gentle, pensive, and interesting. I do not blame her for her sorrow. I do, indeed, think it would be better for her to consider that the man who, after six months or a year of acquaintance, is not profoundly impressed with a sense of her will be honored in assuming, and his memory, therefore, is unworthy a regret. Still, if she choose to look at it objectively rather than subjectively, from the world's point of view rather than her own, very well. I only insist that she shall not insist upon our taking her wounded self-love for a broken heart—her disappointment in not becoming the jewelled misthe street for a nearer view of his best horse. Wardell continued, ingenuously, "It was too bad. I'll go right home and kiss Chatty, for she is waiting for me. I tell you, Charley, she is the best girl in the world, passing over the mouth of the horse, examined his eyes, and misplaced affections. For look you. Ida's anxious parents, in view of her faltering tread and drooping form, call a family council. The decree goes forth that she must travel, and anon they bear her hither and thither; dip her in the surf at Newport; nauseate her with the waters at Saratoga; deafen her with the roar of Niagara; enervate her with the voluptuous airs of the South; tone her up with the breezes of the Alleghanies. After undergoing these sundry processes of resuscitation, the whole thing all along. She knows there is something in him to which she cannot rerepond. She feels in him to which she cannot rerepond. She feels that a change has been going on during the years of their separation, and that they cannot make each other happy. They part friends. She reverences his superiority. He respects her good sense. When he is gone, she goes to her own room, has a "good cry," almost wishes she were safe in heaven, but finally thinks she brothers are grown up, and on the strength of this postponement goes to bed and to sleep—is paler than usual for a while, but her voice soon recovers its tone, her cheek its color, her step fore.

They part friends to the whole prefer to wait till her little of this postponement goes to bed and to sleep—is paler than usual for a while, but her voice soon recovers its tone, her cheek its color, her step fore.

They part friends the cannot respond. She feels that a change has been going on during the years of their separation, and that they cannot make each other happy. They part friends is of the South; tone her up with the breezes of the undergoing these and confortable, as he comes forth from his meat-stall—his spectacles in his hand, and a blue-covered pamphlet partly in and partly out of one vest pocket; sees him set a new well-stitude of the folks I've got live just over the hill yonder—quite near, yet completely shut out from this valley of dry bones, I hope." And he adds, as if ashamed of the serious tone the whole prefer to wait till her little or this postponement goes to bed and to sleep—is paler than usual for a while, but her voice soon recovers its tone, her cheek its color, her step of the Alleghanies. After undergoing these and confortable, as he comes forth from his meat-stall—his spectacles in his hand, and a blue-covered pamphlet partly in and partly out of one vest pocket; sees him set a new well-stitude of the fillen have from the first had all the milk of the hall be on the recover of the sees than Boffman, looking well-dressed the deal."

Char

so sweet and so loving, said, "Oh, I am so glad!" Charley saw there was a wood fire burning, a warmly carpeted floor, and pictures and books against the wall.

"Another time I will go in," he said, and with a cheerful "good night," turned away, and the English press are not on that account to be assumed as true; neither are they, because anonymous, to be assumed as false; but the fact of their annearing in a respectable journal

"Another time I will go in," he said, and with a cheerful "good night," turned away, and whistled homeward.

There was no wood fire and no candle burning for him, but he had a brave nature; he was always just going to get at some good some way, but he had never seen the way quite clearly, and he did not yet, poor Charley.

You might have heard the cheerful whistling, as the steep stairs creaked under his feet, as the little door in the dark gable opened, and for a minute or two, more lowly and slowly, after it closed.

Wardell was as good as his word, and put his arm around Chatty, and kissed her cheek, as her little slippered feet pattered along the snow-path, to meet him.

"I am so glad!" she said again, and that was all; no allusion to her long, weary watch, no reproving look, even, or mention of the better way in which she had been passing her time; yet not the less the brother knew it, and the less the brother knew it, and the fact of their appearing in a respectable journal is a sufficient reason for answering their statements by some better and more convincing response than an assumption of supercilious contempt.

The Moniteur speaks of danger to the alliance. Well! we will speak out of the dangers to that alliance. There is danger to the alliance, but that danger proceeds, not from the just and honest strictures of the English press on public men, whose characters are public property, but from the conduct of some who, raised suddenly to high office, seem inclined to enter on a career at once fatal to France and false to England. Those are the worst enemies of the French and English alliance who can see in Government no higher aim than their own interest, and so become careless of the welfare of the nation and the trust confided to them. Such men, for instance, view in the

better way in which she had been passing her time; yet not the less the brother knew it, and felt it—felt it, not so pungently as he should, yet he felt it; and when there was no accusation, he began to excuse himself, by saying that a couple of loafers, whom he hated, and hoped never to see again, had kept him waiting for two hours, when all the time he wished to be at home. Charity looked down a little sadly, but said nothing. She had heard such excuses before; and directly David continued, forcing some gaiety, "And you know, Chatty, I did not suppose you were alone. I don't think your preacher very polite; but he came home with you, didn't he?"

"He came to the door with me," she replied,
"He came to the door with me," she replied, rise to the surface of the financial pool of vast bubbles; we have witnessed the most reckless and gigantic private speculation combined with the direction of public affairs; and we have seen with deep regret that, instead of doing everything in their power to check the rising spirit of gambling, some high in office and favor in France have lent the whele influence of their resistion and their example to stimulate

"He came to the door with me," she replied speaking seriously.

"To the door!" repeated David, "why, when do you expect to make your courtship, at that rate?"

"Never!" replied Charity; "we have no

"Never!" replied Charity; "we have no courtship to make."

"Honor bright, now," interrupted David.
"Don't Parson Longface, or whatever else his name is, like you perpendicularly well?"

In talking with Charley, or with his sister, David Wardell for the most part used natural and sensible language, but now and then he made or twisted a word from its legitimate meaning, though to avoid profanity seemed as easy as to use it when surrounded by his bad companions.

their position and their example to stimulat

against the dangers of a system" (freedom of the press) "which, by destroying the confidence

their position and their example to stimulate and exaggerate the evil. We have also observed with pain that the Government of France has conducted its operations in many respects ostentatiously in defiance of the ascertained and recognised principles of political economy, and thus provoked a collapse, which, come when it may, cannot fail to be injurious to the Government, calamitous to France, and deeply prejudicial to this country. We detest the restrictions on personal liberty in France. We abborner whole system of passports and its attendant annoyances. It is idle to tell us that the free discussion of these things is inconsistent with the alliance between France and England. It is because we are allies—allies to an extent companions.

"Don't, David," said Charity, very softly, in allusion to the word-twisting and word-making of her brother.
"'Don't, David;' that's what Charley's al

annoyances. It is idle to tell us that the free discussion of these things is inconsistent with the alliance between France and England. It is because we are allies—allies to an extent which no merely political act can make us—allies in commerce as well as in arms, because who Charley was, and said she was glad he had so good a friend.

"O, you must know him," said David, "he is one of the best fellows in the world;" and he added, as the crowning praise of all, "he plays a first-rate game of euchre!"
Charity looked half sorrowful again, and David hastened to say, "But you did not tell me, Chat, when I am to have a preacher for a brother; just tell me, and I'll begin a preparation course of training—yes, sir-e-e, I will."
"We must not wait," said Charity, for this thing nor for that. I have little faith in the religion that comes from any external force—it should be a divine impulse of the heart, acting outwardly. The true fire of religion, of love, which is the same thing, will consume evil into itself, if by activity we keep it well thing nor for that. I have little faith in the religion that comes from any external force—it should be a divine impulse of the heart, acting outwardly. The true fire of religion, of love, which is the same thing, will consume evil into itself, if by activity we keep it well aglow, till all is bright and shining. My dear brother, we must let the good that is in us work in its own way, and not ourselves work to smother and kill it, and so make our hearts heavy with its dead weight."

Well, that's just what I helieve in doing; hut nobody calls it religion to do good," said David. "If I had been taught that that was all, I believe that I should have been a better man."

between the two Governments, would tend to disunite the two nations." We answer, that we are warned already. We know what the freedom of the press costs us—we know what it is worth to us. It costs us some abatement of sympathy and cordiality from absolute and repressive Governments. It is worth to us all that we are, all that we have been, all that we shall be. Nor do we lack warnings on the other aide, We see that the moment a Government interferes with the liberty of the press.

It do good from the right motive, and the right end," said Charity, "is all the relig I know. It seems an easy thing to do to others as we would have them do unto us, yet it is so hard that we have all come shower than the company of the company

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G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

years, and resort to the miserable speculation of selling them for wrapping paper; fill up a circulating library with periodical works ob-tained in this way; are uncouth in your behaviour; odious to the population; heap error upon error, and avail yourself of these errors in order to support your employer; have been tried by the vicinage, and found wanting; and, to sum up, they charge you with want of prin-

ciple and capacity.

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THE BALTIMORE ELECTION RIOTS-AN AMAzon in the Field.—In the midst of the riots between the Eighth and Seventh wards, and leading on the Eighth ward boys with cheering shouts, was a good-looking Irish woman, who manifested a spirit of daring and bravery which would have done credit to one of Napoleon's Old Guard. She had no fire-arms, except what one might call the swivel, which she helped to carry; but she certainly did most effective sercarry; but she certainly did most effective service in repelling the invaders with brickbats and such other missiles as she could pick up. She was fired at three times by one man, and yet escaped uninjured. After the Seventh ward Know Nothings had been dispersed and driven back, she deliberately rolled up her sleeves, stooped down at the corner of Milliken and Aisquith streets, with her eye upon the enemy, and washed her hands. The Eighth ward boys gathered around her, and gave her three cheers, while one of them, a son of Erin, became so demonstrative, that he threw his arms around her neck and kissed her. Another incident of this fight observed by the neighbors, arms around her neck and kissed her. Another incident of this fight observed by the neighbors, was that of a man running upon Mr. Shreck'a steps in Aisquith street, for protection, and while there three pistols were aimed at him, a woman placed herself before him and saved his life.—Baltimore Republican, Nov. 10.

Charleston (S. C.) Medical Journal states that M. Larez, in the course of his investigations on "lat. Refined sugar, either from cane or beet, is injurious to healthy teeth, either by immediate contact with these organs, or by the gas developed, owing to its stomach.
"2d. If a tooth is macerated in a saturated

solution of sugar, it is so much altered in the chemical composition, that it becomes gelatinous, and its enamel opaque, spongy, easily

"3d. This modification is due, not to free acid, but to a tendency of sugar to combine with the calcareous basis of the tooth."

The foregoing conclusions are correct, and candies and condiments should be avoided. They should be kept free from children especially. It is well known that maple sugar renders teeth tender and sensitive. GALLANT BOYS .- About two weeks ago, two

sons of Mr. J. S. Whilhoite, of Monterey, in Owen county, Kentucky, one ten years old and the other eight, rode their father's horse to the Kentucky river to water. The horse plunged in, and attempted to swim across the river, with both the boys upon his back. When near the both the boys upon his back. When hear use middle of the stream, they tried to turn the horse back toward the other shore. This made him capsize, and both the boys slipped off into the water, and the horse left them. As they slipped off, the elder said to the younger, "Hold on to me, and I'll swim out with you." He with him upon his back, dragging at the same time through the water a tin bucket, which the younger had strung by the bail upon his arm. When was a more remarkable feat ever accom-plished by a boy of ten years? are ready to do all that can be required from the most faithful and generous ally, but it is otherwise with the internal Government and organization of England. That is sacred and inviolable, and we believe there is no sacrifice that this country would not submit to, rather than suffer them to be assimilated to the Con-tinental standard.

The Monitour "warns the English people against the dancers of a system" (freedom of

QUEER NAMES .- We heard of a family in De-QUEER NAMES.—We heard of a family in Detroit, whose sons were named One Stickney, Two Stickney, Three Stickney; and whose daughters were named First Stickney, Second Stickney, and so on. The three eider children of another family were named Joseph And, and Another; and it was supposed, that should they have any more, they might have named them Also, Moreover, Nevertheless, and Notwithstanding. Another family actually named their child Finis, supposing it was their last; but they happened afterward to have a daughter and two sons, whom they called Addenda, Appendix, and Supplement. Another parent set out to perpetuate the twelve apostles, and named the fifth child Acts. A man in Pennsylvania called his second son James Also, and third, William Likewise.

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1856. Office, No. 501 Seventh street, between D and E one square south of City Post Office.

# POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN THE SOUTH-

It is not impossible that the Southern People will be called upon during the next four years to try the question of Union or Disunion. We see indications in the South that a class of politicians, bold, active, determined, conspicuous in the recent election for zeal in support of Mr. Buchanan, are laboring to shape events towards a dissolution of the Union. The alarm mani. fested by them during the late canvass at the prospect of the election of Fremont, was by no | this Union is all that Mr. Buchanan's Adminis threat of Disunion. His election, before the Southern People could be trained to look upon

Slavery in Central America: and, in the language of Mr. Rhett, (former member of Congress from South Carolina, an extract from a late manifesto of whom we publish on our fourth page.) combinations would be formed, preparing the way to Disunion. Already they control the gubernatorial offices in most of the slave States, and Maryland is the single exception to their ascendency in the South. If the free States, after the manner of the Journal of Commerce, and the leaders of the so-called Democracy of the North, would submit, these men would not be anxious for a dissolution of the Union: they would be proud to wield the vast powers of a Confederacy of thirty-one States, in furtherance of the extension and aggrandizement of the Slave Interest-proud to be recognised, without protest or murmur, as the rightful rulers of a Nation of thirty millions of People. But, they know this is impossible—they know that the free States, with their rapidlygrowing population and increasing intelligence, will be at last aroused to effectual resistance

Their plan, then, is to consolidate their political power in the South; to mould public and Free Labor Institutions, are essentially cpinion there to their own purposes; to make and eternally antagonistic—that they cannot use of Federal patronage to enlist all the young be harmonized under one general political sysand ambitious on their side; to constrain the tem. With him, Disunion is a necessity-the central Administration to favor the establish- sooner it is accomplished the better. ment of Slavery in Kansas, so as to secure statesmanship in the South consists in forming equal Representative Power in the Senate, and | combinations and shaping events, so as to bring to wink at or aid whatever schemes they may about as speedily as possible a dissolution of hatch in relation to Cuba, Central Ame and the foreign slave trade. If successful, they hope that such a combination may be formed, as, should the Republicans obtain the majority of the electoral votes in 1860, they may be able at once to strike for separation, and bid

Some of them were desperate enough to counsel this bold policy during the late canvass, in the event of the election of Fremont; and that Governor Wise was particularly active among these desperate men, his extraordinary orders for the enrolment and organization of the militia of Virginia, his inflammatory speeches, and his secret correspondence with the Governors of the Southern States, clearly show. We should like to know more of that corre

spondence. From what we can learn, he ad dressed all the Southern Governors, perhaps with a single exception, and they were invited to meet at Raleigh, North Carolina. Intimations of the fact abounded in Southern news papers. The St. Louis Intelligencer said There is a rumor afloat that the fire-eating, Locofoco Governors of some of the Southern States have met or are shout to meet in conclave at Raleigh, for some political object not stated." A Nashville paper said: "A Southof this city, a few days ago, (as we are informed,) that he had just received a letter from Governor Wise, of Virginia, in which the Governor said that "the South was now safe; that five Southern States had ordered their militia into training; and that Fremont should never be inaugurated, if elected-or words to that effect." The N. Orleans Delta announced that Governor Wise, of Virginia, had solicited the Governors of the several Southern States to meet him in consultation at Raleigh, for the purpose of deciding upon the course to be puraned by the South in the present terrible crisis and the opinion is expressed that all, except one, will respond to the summons. The South Carolina Times mentioned that it had received similar information from a gentleman in Columbia, of that State, and strongly approved of the movement.

These and similar intimations of the Southern press show that the movement was a comprehensive one, and contemplated a combination in the South, headed by the Governors, and looking to a dissolution of the Union.

As we have already stated in the Era, the Convention was held at the appointed time (October 14th) in Raleigh, but the attendance was anything but encouraging. Three Govern ors only-Wise of Virginia, Johnson of Georgia, and Adams of South Carolina-were present. Whether letters were received from the absent is not stated, nor have we been able to learn the nature of the proceedings. A veil of mystery was drawn over the secret conclave, and what took place has not been permitted to transpire. We may presume that, coming to the conclusion that no general combination at present could be formed, in consequence of the prevalent opinion that Buchanan was to be elected, the conclave deemed it expedient to abstain from any overt act or open recommendation, and simply agreed to the policy boldly announced by Mr. Rhett in a letter published since the election of Buchanan, and part of which appears on our fourth page. This policy is summed up in the following paragraph:

"In my humble judgment, all true states-manship in the South consists in forming com-binations and shaping events, so as to bring about, as speedily as possible, a dissolution of the present Union, and a Southern Confede-

Carolina manifesto, the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, prominent among the Disunionists, in its exultation over the election of Buchanan, forgot for a moment the movement of which it is a part, and, to the surprise of many, announced that all danger to the Union had now passed away-Slavery was proved to be (what it was

be so recognised. The manifesto reminded it of its obliviousness, and in an editorial dated November 14th, it qualified its language so far as to say that the election of Mr. Buchanan had saved the Union for the present.

"In the nature of things, it is impossible that Mr. Buchanan should accomplish any es-sential and permanent adjustment of the Sla-very controversy. The question lies beyond the ere of his powers."

"The South should rejoice with decorum and reserve, and not with the delirious ecstasy of partisan passion. Appreciating our present security, we must be careful not to abandon urselves to an insane unconcern in regard to be development of the future. Eternal vigil-nce is the duty and necessity of the South." Read the articles on our fourth page, from the New Orleans Delta and the South Side (Va.) Democrat, and you will see that they, as other papers of their class, looking upon their resent security as temporary, continue to herish the scheme of separation from the North, and the formation of a great slaveholdng Confederacy, embracing Cuba and Central

America.

Incidental evidence, confirming the opinion that the Disunion Party has by no means abandoned its purpose, we meet with every-where in the South. According to the Baltimore American, Senator Slidell has written a letter, in which he says-"Four years existence of means affected, nor were they insincere in their tration can give." The Charleston (S. C.) Standard says:

Southern People could be trained to look upon Disunion without horror, would have exposed their weakness and baffled their treason. They might have attempted some demonstration of hostility, but they would have been unsupported by the masses of the South.

They sustained Buchanan, because his election would give them time, and secure to them through his patronage the means, to work out their destructive schemes. Kansas would be brought in as a slave State: Walker would be effectually supported in his reinstitution of Slavery in Central America: and, in the lanting the existence of our present relations to the General Government; and in the absence of the ability to enter upon this field, we are forced to continue a single constituent of the North; and though there are subjects enough—though no people have ever had more domestic matter for legislation—though we have the intellectual ability to consider and determine them—both the subject and the power must continue in abeyance until a dissolution of present political relations sets them free."

The Charleston (S.C.) Times commenting "The feeling here is constant, though it does

The Charleston (S. C.) Times, commenting on the reinstitution of Slavery by Walker in Central America—the decree for which, the Delta says, was known in New Orleans som time before it was promulgated—remarks: "Hoping and believing that the Confederac now known as the United States of North Amer

ica will soon be dissolved, we look upon this movement of Gen. Walker as that of a states man, and we hope the day is not far distant, when Central America, embracing the Island of Cuba, will form part of the Southern Con-A significant declaration, too, comes fro

x-Senator Atchison, the leader of the Nullifiers in Missouri. In a letter, dated Octobe 9th, acknowledging the receipt from South Car olina of a contribution to make Kansas a slave State, he says-"It is no time for Southern men to relax their exertions. Now is the very moment to redouble our exertions. We must do it. If we do our duty, Kansas will be a slave State in twelve months-a State, either in or out of the Union." Look again at Mr. Rhett's letter. His posi-

tion is, that Slavery and Freedom, Slave Labor The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was

an event well "shaped" towards this catastrophe. The suppression of agitation on the Slavery question would be an event, inauspicious for Disunion. Hence, the North must be still further goaded; the pliable Democracy of the North subjected to new exactions. First, a South Carolina Tariff project must be urged. and the alternative presented—submission or dissolution. Next, new guaranties for the Slave Interest must be required-either, a doubleseaded Presidency, or a perpetual equality in the Senate, or something else equally impracti cable—and dissolution presented as the alter native. This is the Nullifier's plan for "shaping vents" towards Disunion.

As to combinations, there is one ready to his

hand. We all know something of Southern Merchants', and Southern Agricultural, Conver tions. The Southern Agricultural Convention has at last become a domestic institution of the South, and is gradually assuming a political character. At its last meeting, in Richmond, Virginia, the prominent actors in it were Disunionists, and the proceedings of a marked political significance. A Committee, appoint ed to call another meeting, has just publishe ern Buchanan Democrat stated in the streets an address, a few extracts from which will show that the idea of Mr. Rhett about forming compinations to facilitate dissolution, is perfectly understood by the managers of this pretende Agricultural Convention. Note the intense ectionalism running through almost every line. The committee, after referring to previous

Conventions, say:

"It is impossible to resist the evidence that these Conventions—originating at first in purely economical considerations, however afterwards stimulated and deriving renewed activity wards stimulated and derroing renewed activity from the insolent and aggressive spirit exhibited at times by the free States, sufficient in other countries to have led to open hostilities, and which has threatened, and only been arrested upon the threshold of a disruption of the Federal Union itself—have contributed largely to a consolidation of Southern sentiment, to a better understanding of our condition and parts. etter understanding of our condition and ne essities, and have also been felt in the genera development now everywhere manifest at the South."

This is the language of Disunion partisa

ot of peaceful agriculturists. Again: 'It was declared at Richmond, that the objects of the Convention were, 'to secure to the Southern States the utmost amount of prosperity, as an integral part of the Federal Union, or to enable them to maintain their rights and institututions in any event,' [that is, out of the Union,] and that matters were all germane which selected to the development of the results. which related to the development of our soil the enlargement of our internal improvemen system, our domestic trade and direct foreign commerce, mines, manufactures, and the arts, the social system and institutions of the South our schools, colleges, and the press."

The Committee proceed to enlarge on each of these topics. Internal Improvements, for example, are "all-important in cementing the bonds of Southern union." "Domestic and Foreign Trade:" "In our intercourse with the North, it at least becomes us to system atize our traffic, that it shall be with those only who are not in open and acknowledged hostility to our rights and institutions."

Then follow short lectures in the Disunion style on the Social System and Institutions of the South, and its Education :

"This system and these ins ever been ours and those of our ancestors, including the very founders of the Republic They have given us all of opulence that is enjoyed. They have raised us to ten millions of freemen, and enabled us to bring under Christian influences four millions of happy, well influences four millione sted, and contented labor

contrast with the system and institutions of those who claim the privilege of reforming our manners, and of making us altogether as they are themselves? Domestic quiet and repose are invited to give way to agrarianism, socialism, spiritualism, and all of the other infinitely diversified isms which agitate and keep in continued turmoil what is called, by an abuse of terms, free society."

As to Education-As to Education—

\* \* \* "Must the youth of the South be loager doomed to exile in uncongenial climes, where the most sacred associations of their homes are denounced, as those of the savage and the barbarian, the heritage of guilt and crime, and where grave and reverend professors and clergymen leave the pulpit and the desk to sign and circulate incendiary political addresses, substituting rifles for Euclid or the Bible, and finding in Kansas fields more classic and consecrated than were ever before furnish-Bible, and finding in Kansas fields more classic and consecrated than were ever before furnished to them by Attica or Palestine? The time for action is now. It will be well at least to look to our school-books. Can the making of these be intrusted so exclusively to those who, by instilling an occasional heresy, dangerous to our repose, imagine that they serve at the same time God and Mammon—their consciences and their pockets? Withdraw at once the contributions which are returned too often to us now in contumely and insult."

The Committee closes by urging a large atendance from the South at the Convention which will meet at Savannah on the 8th De cember ensuing:

"Let every village and town throughout the South respond promptly to this appeal in the appointment of delegates, instructed in regard to their wishes and views. The Executives of the several States and the Mayors of cities, Boards of Trade and Commerce, Agricultural Associations, &c., will, it is believed, appoint, according to custom, delegations of tried and approved men, who will certainly attend, or who will, in the event of a failure, communicate by reports or otherwise full information for the action of the body upon some or all of the In accordance with the call, Governor Wise

of Virginia, and Governor Ligon of Maryland, have already appointed delegates to this Political Convention, whose main object seems to be to establish a Southern Union, and which may be regarded as just one of those "combinations" recommended by Mr. Rhett, to pave the way for dissolution. Bear in mind, the men conspicuous in thes

ovements are the leading supporters of Mr. Buchanan in the South. Will they fail to exercise their power—to unite and concentrate ipon him a tremendous pressure in favor of he peculiar interests of Slavery? Are they men who will be satisfied with anything short of the use of Federal Power to promote their sectional schemes? General Pierce attempted o secure their support by appointments to of fice and the distribution of patronage-and to day, the Disunion party is far stronger than i was four years ago. Mr. Buchanan will prob ably pursue the same course, and then, where shall we be at the end of his term? Had Fre mont been elected, that Party, too weak now to combine the South in support of its wild project of Disunion, would have been baffled and exposed.

Four years hence, under the fostering wing of an Administration which it claims as peculiarly its own, where and how will the country

MRS. LOWELL'S BOOK-SEED-GRAIN. We are sorry that the critical notice of Mrs owell's book, called "Seed-Grain," should have given rise to unpleasant feelings among the riends of the author. We give place to the

following strictures from an anonymous corres-

SIR: Your notice of the book entitled "Seed I have not time now to examine it at length

To show its injustice, I only quote a few sen tences among the multitude that might be quoted to the same effect:

"It is because of their irreligiousness that se many homes are hopeless; it is for want of the nfinite depth of sentiment of which Christian

y is in the human soul the fountain, that ma is ages, so many of them, are vapid," &c. "T is happy together long, a man and wife must be in Christ," &c.

Mrs. L., it is true, does not quote from the

there was the more reason for quoting sent ments drawn from them which were not so ac ceptable. She has not quoted, however, from John Calvin or Jonathan Edwards. Hinc illæ lachrymæ. Mrs. Lowell is a firm believer in Scriptures, and a sincere and humble follows of their precepts. Your correspondent (for am not willing to believe it was the editor) he done her, I repeat, a great injustice in his harsh and ungentlemanly and unchristian invective upon her. Your Constant Reader,

And a Lover of Truth and Justice.

We must beg our correspondent to belie that as to our religious faith and practice, we acknowledge but one Master, Christ-and, although we have read something of Calvin, Edwards, Luther, and Servetus, we are the disciple of none of them. So much on that point-and that is more tha

e have ever said about it in our paper. As to our reviews, for some time past, so larg have been our receipts of new publications, and so much has our attention been engaged by political matter, we have found it necessary engage the services of a gentleman of taste, scholarship, and extensive reading, as im partial a critic as can well be found. With some exceptions, the critical notices are from his pen. It is quite possible his religious creed may have given a bias to his judgment of Mrs. Lowell's book, but he is the last man to do intentional injustice, or lightly wound the feelings of any

That our readers may know the estimati in which the friends of Mrs. Lowell hold her and her volume, we take the liberty of inserting here an extract from a private letter from on

of our most valued correspondents: CAMBRIDGE, November, 1856. My confidence in your character as a love of Justice and Truth encourages me to hop that I may be doing you a service in pointing out to you what I consider an unfortunate mit take in the last number of the Era, the criticism upon a late publication of my highly-value friend, Mrs. Lowell—a woman held in high reports by the most departed. pute by the most devout and good among u and the heroic beauty of whose life you, if and the heroic beauty of which had fallen under your notice, would have prolably been among the first to reverence and honor. The mistake, if I am right in calling so, is a very natural one, arising from the un sual, not to say unique, character of the bo and perhaps from an accidental overlooking of title and preface.

Mrs. Lowell's purpose was not to compil

Mrs. Lowell's purpose was not to compile a book for religious instruction, strictly so called—if it had been, there a.e few of us, I dare say, who could have succeeded in it better than she—but to furnish a selection of sentences and short passages calculated to excite interesting and useful metaphysical and philosophical discussions, pro and con, especially in little informal debating societies of young persons. In order to this, as you will find, she has collected and grouped conflicting opinions upon the same subjects, carefully contrasted. No one can

Millard Fillmore and Jas. Buchanan

A STRIKING CONTRAST—THE AREAS OF FREEDOM AND SLAVERY.

The following instructive table was lately ublished in the New York Evening Post: cres of Improved and Unimproved Lands, in the year 1850, in the United States. FREE STATES.

	8,628,619	21,451,381
	1,767,991	2,616,649
	1,768,178	1,271,822
160	2,133,436	2,506,564
	2,251,488	2,887,712
	12,408,964	17,031,836
	356,487	411,513
	2,601,409	2,518,591
	9,851,493	15,725,467
	5,046,543	16,501,217
	5,039,545	30,425,215
	2,039,596	20,360,404
	1,929,110	34,066,410
	824,682	31,760,278
	1,045,499	33,465,851
. Mary	57,693,040	233,087,120
SLAVE	STATES.	
	580,862	775,933
	6,378,479	30,741,521
	2,797,905	4,242,097
winds.	4,072,651	13,847,349
	5,453,975	23,666,025
	10,860,135	28,905,145
	5,968,270	18,146,930
	5,175,178	22,984,827
	1,590,025	24,871,415
	3,444,358	26,732,282
		28,026,466
	2,938,425	38,685,255
	781,530	32,625,190
		37,582,471
	639,117	207,693,683
	54,955,568	539,526,592
nproved		54,965,568
nproved	mort. July	57,693,040
	-	112,658,608
	nproved	- 12,408,964 - 356,487 - 2,601,409 - 9,851,493 - 5,046,543 - 5,039,546 - 2,039,596 - 1,929,110 - 824,682 - 1,045,499 - 57,693,040  SLAVE STATES 580,862 - 6,378,479 - 2,797,905 - 4,072,651 - 5,453,975 - 10,860,135 - 5,968,270 - 5,175,178 - 1,590,025 - 3,444,358 - 4,435,614 - 2,938,425 - 781,530 - 349,049 - 639,117

Slave States, unimproved

233.087.120 772,613,712 In the slave States, one acre in eleven is improved; in the free States, one acre in five is Southern men.

539,526,592

One might suppose that the three hundred and forty-seven thousand slaveholders might be satisfied with the command of an area containing 540,000,000 acres of unimproved lands. or above 306,000,000 more than lie within the free States; especially, when the latter have an aggregate population four millions greater than that of the Slave States. But it is not so much the want of land that stimulates Slavery Propagandism; it is the lust of power, utterly regardless of the interests of the masses who live by free labor, North and South. The population of the free States is twice as dense as that of the slave States, being about twenty-two to the square mile in the former, eleven to the square mile in the latter. The slave States have an area of 851,898 square miles; the free States an area of 612,697. But the slave interest of the former must needs make a descent of Kansas, which, if conquered by it, will add to the area of the slave States 114,000 square miles-enough territory for three States. And yet, with this excess of territory, and this great excess of unimproved lands, these States have

per cent. less than the free States. How the non-slaveholders of the country, whose interests are vitally associated with free captandum appeal to Southern pride. New labor, can permit the small slaveholding class England is constantly losing relatively in poof capitalists, already in command of vastly litical power in the House of Representatives; ted States, to trespass one inch further on free peril to its independence? No matter what soil, which should be held as a sacred trust for the occupancy of freemen, must be incomprehensible to any one not familiar with the pro found ignorance and prejudice on this subject, prevailing among large classes of our fellowcitizens in all sections, but especially in the South, and in those parts of the Middle and Western States particularly influenced by emigration from the South.

not half the white population of the free States,

and increase at a rate, for every ten years, ten

But we shall get the eyes of the people opened

### SOME OF THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large fund, amounting to nearly half million of dollars, is placed under the control of the Clerk of the House, for the payment of its contingent expenses. It is easy to see that the man who has such a fund at his disposal must be a personage of influence.

The New York Tribune some time since pre ented a review of the various disbursements. from which we select the following items: William Hickey, a Clerk of the Senate, com piled some years ago a small octavo volume. ontaining the Constitution, Declaration of Inependence, and some tabular statements of onsiderable value. It was well printed, misrably bound, and could have been furnished t \$1 a copy, so that the cost of supply to each longress would have been \$294. Mr. H., howver. receives a handsome income from an appropriation made every year, for the purchase of a certain number of volumes. In 1854, the Tribune says, he received from the contingent fund of the House \$23,646, and in 1855, \$13.650,

vania avenue, received, in 1855, \$40,488.10 for books furnished members of Congress; and Gales & Seaton realize annually about \$10,000 in the same way.

"Mayo & Moulton, publishers of a compilation of Pennish Laws received \$4.042 during tion of Pension Laws, received \$4,942 during

"W. M. Morrison, a bookseller on Pennsyl-

the last session of Congress.

"The following is a list of books procure from private publishers, and furnished to ever member of Congress at public expense:

momner or confrese	Par 15.00	-	-		
				lumes.	Pri
American State Pape	ers		-	21	\$23
Diplomatic Correspon	adenc	10		7	18
Hamilton's Works				7	14
Elliott's Debates				5	1
American Archives				9	15
Contested Elections				1	
Opinions of Attorney	Gen	erals		_	1
Adams's Works				9	20
Adams's Works	enth 5			3	1
Annals of Congress Congressional Globe				31	15
Congressional Close	Serie 1		1	7	2
Finance Reports	<u> </u>			9	1
Land Laws	Land	T	_	1	
Mayo's Pension and	LINDO	Lat	8	1	
Fiscal Report			•	-1	- 1-
The Constitution (H	ickey	)	*	1	
United States Laws	•			-	3
Register of Debates	33			29	14
* * * 1	*	*	+	+	*

but it affords an opportunity to encourage some of the "national" party organs. In 1854, L.

"In 1855, W. Thompson, of the Washington News, received \$416; the Union, \$817.25; the Star, \$825.12; the Metropolitan, \$416; and Schmidt, of the National Democrat, (German,)

The readers of the Era will please take no ice that our paper is not among the favored, although our subscription list is far larger than that of any of them. In some of the papers named, it was perfectly useless to advertise unless for the purpose of suppressing informathat it represents and defends the opinions generally prevalent in the free States in regard om, Free Territory, and Free Labor. What follows from the Tribune needs a slight

are furnished to each member of Many of them take the cash in pre-depend on editors furnishing them

and do not want the trouble of receiving them.
Others have magazines, &c., charged to them, and the bill footed by the House.
"The following list of publications taken in the House will show the Congressional taste in literary netters of the south? If so, they have found in the south? If so, they have found in the south? literary matters:

By San Manager A. Ly. C.			1854.	1855. Copies.
Harper's Magazine	40.0	290,00	26	11
Godey's Lady's Book		WET.	14	îî
Graham's Magazine	22:N	1506	6	CK BOOK
Foreign Region	250			-
Foreign Review -	1.000	350	12	Callegood
Putnam's Magazine			4	-
Knickerbocker			2	
Ladies' National	•		6	- - - - - - - - - - - -
Littell's Living Age			4	and the same
Hunt's Merchants' -			9	6
Eclectic			1	1
Arthur's Home Magazi	ne		1	-
American Farmer -	20		1	11 240
Ladies' Repository,				
(W. R. W. Cobb.)	5.		_	1
Household Words -	1 200		1	ALUE S
Albion			6	_
Tribune · · ·	10.	500	30	25
Illustrated News -			2	20
Silliman's Journal -			ĩ	1 1 100
New York Post		1	14	11000
New York Herald -			72	73
Musical World -	100		1	10
Baltimore Sun		- 0		-
Union · · ·			71	25
			112	86
Evening Star			55	45
Intelligencer			80	61
Sentinel			57	31
Brownson's Review		HI.	1	-
New York Express			4	-
New York Times			9	6
Courier and Enquirer			18	-
Journal of Commerce			-	7
Scientific American			-	1
Leslie's Gazette of Fa	sh-			
ion, (B. Henn, R.	H.			
Stenton)			-	2
"The religious papers	tak	en w	tare th	a Enia
copal Recorder, by Hen	PP A	fav	of M	relend.
and the Catholic Mirror,	by	C	ble "	ar yranu,
The Francisco Military	my .	. 0	DIO.	TO STREET

The Era is omitted in this list, through inadrtence, we presume. Compilers, however should be careful. It has always been take y members of Congress. In the years named had a larger circulation among them than any paper out of this city, with the exception of the New York Herald. The last session copies were taken by members, some of then

# A FEW SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

Using the terms free and slave States their popular acceptation, their relative prog

1790		Slave State Reps.
	55	46
1800	77	65
1819	104	79
1820	123	90
1830	142	100
1840	135	88
1850	144	90
nd unde	r the new appor	tionment they will

ably stand, in 1860	, 148 free	State Re
atives, to 85 slave S	tate Repr	esentative
State majority in	1790	9
Do.	1800	12
Do.	1810	25
Do.	1820	38
Do.	1830	42
Do.	1840	47
Do.	1850	54
Do.	1860	63
o check the power	of this H	Representa
ority has always b		

Slave Interest, which saw, in its steady growth an invincible barrier ultimately to its scheme of universal domination. True, it represented the danger to be one that threatened the independence of the South: but this is a mere ad captandum appeal to Southern pride. New laid it aside, hoping that we might, perhaps, in for the young and new-married wife. the representation may be in the House of Representatives, the severeignty of each State and each section is pledged for the severeignty of every other State and section. Delaware with its one Representative, is as secure against despotism in the United States House of Repntatives, as New York, with its thirty-three

Not danger to the independence South, or its institutions, do the champions of the Slave Interest apprehend from the growth of the Northern majority in the House, but danger to their audacious schemes of conquest and domination, of filibustering and annexation. Hence their desperate efforts to maintain in the Senate what they are pleased to call an equilibrium between the free and slave States, and to control the nomination to the Presidency. They got us into a war with Mexico, for the purpose of obtaining a nursery of slave States, to prepare for entrance into the Union, pari passu with the new free States. Failing in their calculation in that adventure, they repealed the Missouri Compromise, so as to convert a portion, at least, of territory consecrated to Freedom by it, into a slave State. If they can but drag Kansas in with Slavery, the equilibrium, as they call it, will be restored in the Senate. There will be thirty-two slave State, and thirty-two free State Senators. This. they hope, will give them enough power to interpose a check to the admission of any more ee States, till the new slave State of Nicaragua is ready for annexation, or something favorable to their views "turn up" in Cuba or Texas, both regarded as nurseries of slave-

holding States.

The next four years will witness a tremen ous struggle on the part of the Disunionists or Slavery Propagandists of the South, for final and absolute supremacy, which can be defeated only by the continued organization and most etermined action of the Republican Party.

A CORRECTION.-In some remarks which w offered a few days ago upon the "party vio lence" of the day, and in deprecation of the bitter animosity by which in certain quarters if would seem to be characterized, we had oc casion to quote illustrative examples of the evil we deplored, as found both in the North and in the South. Among similar ebullitions of sectional antipathy brought to us by the press of the latter, we cited an extract, which coming to us in a respectable journal, we had supposed was fairly quoted from the Virginia Democratic paper to which we found it credited The South-Side Democrat, however, of tha State, repudiates the extreme sentiments which have, it seems, been unjustly ascribed to it b certain of its contemporaries, and, in excupating itself from the imputation remarks:

"While this paper is not designated hame, it is well known that the language about

has been attributed to us. We have before stigmatized the charge as a base and stupic slander, manufactured out of whole cloth by the New York *Herald*. We now have to as the editors of the National Intelligencer, who we cannot suppose intended to do us injustice, o make the proper correction."
We are pleased to find that our Virgini

We are pleased to find that our Virginia contemporary is able to relieve itself from all suspicion of sharing in language so denunciatory and uncharitable, which, though not quoted by us from the journal which the Democrat charges with having fabricated it, (nor indeed had we seen it in that journal,) we had presumed, from its currency in the party press, without contradiction so far as we had observed, to be truly ascribed to the journal which now very properly repudiates it.—Nat. Intelligencer.

The article disclaimed by the Democrat is the one beginning. "We have got to hate ever

iner, whose Freedom-hating editor, Mr. Daniel, was rewarded by General Pierce with a mission to Turin, he will find in that paper the offensive editorial. But, how ridicul a great stir about such an article, as if it were a strange thing in the South! Do the editors of the Intelligencer ever read the Richmond

all of them just as edious denunciations of then judge for yourself; that is the practical Freedom, Free Society, Free Labor, and the test they call for. Here, now, is Hannah Wid-Free North generally, as in the Richmond Examiner. Not in the columns of a single Fremont paper at the North can they detect anything, in relation to the South or its people, so atterly detestable, as the constant vituperation of the free States by these Buchanan prints.

# For the National Era. A SONG,

INSCRIBED TO THE FREMONT CLUBS. Beneath thy skies, November Around our blazing camp-fires We close our ranks again. Then sound again the bugles, If months have well-nigh won the field,

For God be praised! New England Takes once more her ancient place; Again the Pilgrim's banner Then sound again the bugles, if months have well-nigh won the field. Along the lerdly Hudson,

A shout of triumph breaks; The Empire State is speakin From the ocean to the lake Then sound again the bugles, Call the battle-roll anew;
If months have well-nigh won the field,
What may not four years do? The Northern hills are blazing, The Northern skies are bright; And the fair young West is turning

Her forehead to the light! Then sound again the bugles, If months have well-nigh won the field, Push every outpost nearer, Press hard the hostile towers

Another Balaklava, And the Malakoff is ours! Then sound again the bugles, Call the battle-roll anew; If months have well-nigh won the field, What may not four years do? But keep the same old banner,

For better none can be; Pass on the same old watchword FREMONT AND VICTORY! And sound again the bugles, Call the battle-roll anew: What may not four years do? 10th 11th mo., 1856.

# The Rebiele.

LIFE, EXPLORATIONS, AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF JOHN FERMONT. By Charles Wentworth Upham. With Illustrations. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C., and throughout

We have heretofore expressed our opinion of Bigelow's Life of Fremont, and also of this. Sanctioned by so many commendations, and sustained by the sale of edition after edition of thousands of copies, it does not need further approbation by the press, as a proof that Mr. Joham has displayed his usual ability, and done his work well. The book has borne its part in the campaign just closed. We took up the volume last week, to write this notice, and President elect. So we might have done, had NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, No 4. August, 1856. American as true to Freedom as their sister non-slave holding States. Though not elected, Colonel Fremont stands

n the view of God as well as of man, than when with his country's flag he stood on that tallest peak of the Rocky Mountains. Nominated by such a Convention, composed of such men, receiving their support, and rallying in every free State the best and purest of their patriots, we believe that no man, since the pear as soon as received from abroad—the low lays of Washington, can boast of higher testi- price of only \$10 for the whole five, and in prononies, more varied, and more fitted to cheer portion for a part—commend the enterprise to im forward in life. He needs no better to neet the slanders of a foul-mouthed press. And who does not know what Maga is? Who Science, literature, art, philanthropy, and reli- has not lingered over the effusions of its poetry gion, have gathered around him as their stand- and its poetical prose? Who has not felt the ard bearer. Genius has breathed forth her power of those minds that have wielded their lyrics, mingling his name with her odes to pens in her columns, or who have stamped Freedom. Men who stand foremost in litera- their strength of genius on the pages of the ture-our Bryant, Longfellow, Irving, Quincy, Felton, Silliman, Dana, the great body of the authorship of our country, the intelligent and battle on their respective sides in the literature reading portion of the people, the patrons and or politics of the day, who started the Edinprofessors and teachers of our colleges and schools—have honored him with their suffrages. Youth and maiden grace, and matronly dignity, have wreathed their chaplets and flung them forth, to shed on him the fragrance of sympathizing hearts. Ministers of Christ, and and numerous others, still among the livingthose in training to exercise those holy duties. have greeted him with their "God speed you." nor deemed it recreancy to their trust to speak out the honest feeling of their hearts, even when they knew it would call forth contume lious jeer and the ribald jest.

All these diversified classes have largely united in the choice of Fremont; not because they regard him a perfect man; not for old acquaintance sake, not for personal consideras-most of them had never seen him: the had never caught the glance of his eye, never heard his voice. Many had indeed read the story of his wondrous adventures, of his fortitude and daring. Many had tracked him, as it were, over those barren wastes; scaled with him, in thought, those mountain fastnesses, and imaged to themselves, as they gazed on his portraits, the heroic conqueror of California. But even this, their admiration and instinctive belief he must be worthy of their countenance, was not the motive, the mainspring of the strong and abiding feeling that made them by so many thousands bear him onward almost to a complete victory. It was because in him they recognised the embodiment of a great principle. His manly language convinced them he was sincere, and would be true to their cause, and conscience, moved with the sense of a mighty vrong, which he with them was to redress, nerved them to the effort, and called forth their

Housewife, comprising all the popular methods of cooking and preparing all kinds of Poultry, Vegetables Soups, Meats, Fish, Rolls, Puddings, Pastry, Cakes &c. Philadelphia: T.B. Peterson. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C, Just in time for Thanksgiving! And to

udge from the liberal measure of the receipts, oo, they must have been prepared with refernce to some such family gathering, or for Christmas and New Year. Think, for intance, of "one hundred large oysters" g' a time for an oyster pie, and so on as to other dishes. It is not every one who knows how to cook, and make the viands relish. We remember once hearing a distinguished Temperance lectures The article disclaimed by the Democrat is hearing a distinguished remperature returns the one beginning, "We have got to hate everything with the word free prefixed—free made a drunkard, from eating sour bread at schools." &c. &c. If the Intelligencer will home. Whether this be true or not, yet, no turn to the files of the Richmond (Va.) Exam- doubt the state of the stomach is materially affected by the kind of food that gets into it To judge from the number and variety of cook ooks that issue from the press, our reading ommunity are decidedly favorable to gastro omical improvements. Why, we could num ber up some dozen or more of these oracles, guides, aids to housekeeping, cook books, with

their varieties of receipts, published within the compass of a year or two, all said to be ex-cellent in their way. Which is the best? How, good reader, can we tell? Buy them, and difield's; we must put it down as we find it, whether Mrs. cr Miss is more than we know, nor do we care. She was, at least, so they say, celebrated for nearly fifty years, as a cake and pastry baker in South Ninth street, above Sprace, in Philadelphia." That is long enough experience, one would think, to know some what about these matters. It is a good voucher, certainly, for the cake and pastry receipts. But how about the others? Can every one who can make good cake and pies also cook a beefsteak or leg of mutton, roast a pig or turkey, boil a chicken or ham, as well? Such would seem to be the inference. But we are not left to mere assumption. Here comes along with this book a slip, or extract, from The Ladies' National Magazine for October. Hear what they say. The ladies must be good judges of cookery. "None of the receipts have ever been published." There are novelties here in store for you, housewives! "They have been tried for years by hundreds of Mrs. (ah! we were mistaken; it is Mrs. Widdifield, after all;) Mrs. Widdifield's pupils, many of whom we know personally, and can therefore conscientiously recommend them." So, it seems, she is, or was, a lady professor of the culinary art, and has taught extensively. There is a little ambiguity (perhaps purposely) as to this recommendation, whether of the "pupils," or the "receipts." We presume, however, the latter must be meant. "We have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best work on the subject there is."

Here we do not intend to underwrite the Ladies' Magazine; for if we did, with so many others laying as strong claims before the pubic, we might chance to have something worse than a hornet's nest about our ears. So we put that responsibility on our quotation. Taste is a strange thing, and there are some mixtures of condiments that strike us as singular, though they may be all right, perhaps. For instance, to rub sugar on a shad, before broiling. We suppose it is just the thing; but when we read it, we could not help thinking how like it sounded to "pork and molasses; does it not, good reader? Then the "Cayenne pepper," that comes in so often-it would be, we confess, a little too fiery to suit our simple taste; but we have a saving clause now and then, as "pepper to your taste," or something of that sort, which means, we suppose, "use it or not, as you please." The book is a large duodecimo, strongly bound, for one dollar, big type, full leaded, and so it can be easily consulted, especially as it has a table of contents, and an index, referring to the number of the receipts-" Practical Receipts for the Housewife." Buy one, and follow its directions, and see if you do not find your pigs and turkeys, pies and cakes, all nicely cooked, and every one of them, as it were, saying, "Come, and eat me." But, in sober truth, we believe this to be a very useful guide in culinary affairs, and we are cure a necessary one now-a-days, when the branch of domestic economy in female education is crowded so far out of sight; and its first lessons, in many instances, have to be learned by a painful and bitter experience

Edition, Vol. XX, No. II. BLACKWOOD'S EDIMBURGH MAGAZINE, No. CCCCXCII. American edition. Vol XLIII, No. IV. (October, 1856.) New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Wash

debtedness to Messrs. Scott & Co., for the republication of the above works, together with the Edinburgh, London Quarterly, and Westminster Reviews. The style of their issue is creditable. A good-sized page, clear, readable type, and the promptness with which they apthose who are acquainted with their merits. Reviews? The names of the persons in that constellation of talent which gathered to do burgh and Quarterly Reviews-embracing such men as Scott, Southey, Jeffrey, Gifford, Heber, Sidney Smith, and Lockhart, among the dead, and Macaulay, Croker, Brougham, Whately, Earl Stanhope, (better known as Lord Mahon,) are as familiar as household words in both Continents. With the entrance on the field of the North British Review-an enterprise to be traced in a great measure to Chalmers and Sir David Brewster-a new era of this kind of literature abroad seemed to have commenced. It took rank at once among the ablest, and the truly religious spirit, which, combined with the talent of its contributions, made it a favorite with many who had been pained at the High Churchism or semi-infidelity that had char acterized numerous articles of the two great Reviews. Sound science and Biblical learning have poured forth their treasures in these pages, while literature of no mean stamp has graced, too, its progress.

The distinguished ability of many of the ar icles of the Westminster Review, no one can leny. With its advocacy in many questions of nere politics or criticism, with the varied in formation it brings to the knowledge of the reader, we find, however, mingled a bold avow al of infidelity and socialism, that we cannot pass unnoticed. Unscrupulous in its attacks upon the Bible and Christianity, we are pained to meet with so much perverted talent; and this cause, we doubt not, has contributed not a little to limit its circulation. Still, as the organ of such a party, expressing the Pantheistic and often atheistic sentiment, by their strongest adherents in Great Britain, it is well to be ac mainted with its contents. The celebrated Dean Swift, in preaching a

assize sermon, was severe against the lawyer or pleading against their consciences. After for pleading against their consciences. After dinner, a young counsellor said some severe things against the clergy, and added, that he did not doubt, were the devil to die, a parson might be found to preach his funeral sermon. "Yes," said Swift, "I would, and would give the devil his due, as I did his children this Here is an old English riddle, but it is still

orth guessing:
"More fickle than the wind that blows. More fragrant than the damask rose; What strikes with dread the honest tar; What Nelson fears amidst the war; What's colder than the frigid zone; What, ladies, you may call your own; What's sweeter than a mutual kiss, Will instantly unravel this."

HAPPY REPARTEE .- When Sir Chi Property visited St. Petersburgh, the Grand Duke Constantine, after showing him the arrangements and the entire strength of Cronstadt, asked him jocularly, "Well, Admiral, why didn't you come in?" To which Sir Charles replied, "Pray, why did not your Imperial Highness come out?"

POLITICAL. CONNECTICUT. Full returns show the following results:
Fremont and Dayton 42,4
Buchanan and Breckinridge 34.8 42,492 34,870 2,472 Fillmore and Donelson Fremont's plurality, 7,622. NEW JERSEY The full returns from from this State are Fremont - 22,888
Fillmore - 21,597
Buchanan over Fremont, 16,593; Buchanan ver Fillmore, 17,884; Fremont over For RHODE ISLAND. The full vote foots up: 11,375 6,580 1,663 OFFICIAL VOTE OF MARYLAND. Buchanan -- 39.1 Fillmore · · 47,462 281 Total vote 86,859 Majority against Buchanan 8,357 OFFICIAL VOTE OF DELAWARE, Buchanan. Newcastle-2,625 1,530 Sussex - - 2,344 2,020 8,003 6,175 Buchanan's plurality over Fillmore, 1,828, Buchanan's majority over all, 1,522. THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia, Nov. 14.-The following w the official returns from the complete State Buchanan . . . Fusion { Fremont - Fillmore -55,891 203 338 Fillmore straight

Suchanan's majority over all Buchanan's majority over Fusion Fremont's majority over Fillmore OHIO ELECTION The Ohio State Journal of Monday gives table of the counties in Ohio from which ful

Fremont straight

Gerrit Smith

returns have been received of the vote cast at Presidential election. Fremont Buchanan Fillmore . Gerrit Smith -- 17,139 Leaving Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Mahoning, Noble, Ottawa, Tuscarawas, Warreu, and Wood counties, to be heard from, which will robably increase Fremont's majority two

101 18

229,795

THE VOTE OF KENTUCKY. Buchanan . . . - 47,427 Fillmore - 42,826 Fremont . 249 The fifteen counties yet to be heard for ave the following aggregate votes in 1855. dorehead 5,855, Clarke 7,617. THE STATE ELECTION RETURNS.

Albany, Nov. 17 .- Official returns from a the counties in the State, except Alleghan, Chenango, Clinton, Erie, Kings, and New York which are also included in the statement, being as nearly accurate as possible, foot up as fo

Fremont Buchanan - - -- 194,908 Fillmore - 124,655 WISCONSIN Chicago, Nov. 11 .- The Milwaukee Sentin kes Fremont's majority in Wisconsin 10,000

trict, Billinghurst, Republican.

Legislature—In the Senate, the Republicans have five majority, and in the House twenty. Cincinnati, Nov. 13 .- Returns from eigh counties in this State, half of them official show a Buchanan majority of 19,930. The eleven counties to be heard from gave a ne

Congress—1st district, Potter, Republican; 2d district, Washbarne, Republican; 3d dis

ILLINOIS. Chicago, Nov. 13 .- The returns from all the counties in the State, except St. Clair, Wayn Edward, and Crawford, are in. Buchanas plurality is 6,055, and Bissell's 7,733. St. Ca county will give a Republican majority, athe others Democratic. The whole Repub can State ticket is elected; Bissell, for Go ernor, has over 5,000 majority.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—The Illinois Legisla
stands—Senate, Democrats 13; Republi

12. House—Democrats 37; Opposition consisting of 33 Republicans and 5 Americans VERMONT. Returns from 220 towns: Fremont - - Buchanan - -9,974 Fillmore - 567 George T. Hodges, Republican, is elected to

ngress in the first district, in place of James leacham, deceased. MAINE The Kennebec Journal has returns from towns in the State except 49, and from a the plantations but 45. They give the followootings:

Buchanan . Fillmore 3.053 Fremont over Buchanan, 27,269. In the State his plurality will be about 28,500. FLORIDA. Partial returns from six or eight cor

GEORGIA. Augusta, November 14 .- One hundred s sixteen counties in this State give Buchand official majority at 15,051. The remaining to give Fillmore 200 majority THE THREE WASHBURNES Every one of the three Washbarnes is

now a gain for Buchanan over the vote

Governor, which indicates at least 1,500 major

ity in the State.

elected to the next Congress—Israel, 'n Maise by 5,000; Cadwallader C., in Wisconsa, by 5,000; and Elihu B., in Illinois, by 11,551 THE UNITED STATES SENATE—GAINS OF THE The returns from the various States in white

Legislatures are chosen this fall are now secontly complete to decide what Senators of probably be elected.

In Maine, another Republican will be designed to the control of the control o has been elected Governor.

In Massachusetts, the Hon. Charles Summs. whose term expires this winter, will probable re-elected, if his health will permit him

resume the duties of the post.

In Rhode Island, a Republican will be elected in place of Hon. Charles T. James, (a During ocerat,) whose term expires on the 4th of Mark In Connecticut, they have already choses tepublican Senator, to take the place of Hose asc Toucey, (Democrat,) whose term with this session.

In New York, the returns show a Republica

Legislature. She will continue to be represented by two Republicans.

In Pennsylvania, either Mr. Brodhead, (Des ocrat,) who goes out, will be re-elected, or other Democrat will take his place. In New Jersey, Mr. Thomson, (Derobably will again be chosen, or will emocratic successor.
In Michigan, General Cass, whose term

In Indiana, two Senators are to be chose In California, also, there are two vacant to be filled, but by whom it is yet impossible These are all the free States that elect

winter. In Delaware, Texas, Florida, and Isginia, Democratic Senatora are re-elected replaced by other Democrats. In Mississouri, and Tennessee, Pro-Slavery Kerl. Nothings give place to Pro-Slavery Demo
The result, therefore, of the coming ch
will probably be a gain of three Senato
the party of Freedom, with a possibility of
a wo more from California.—Albany Jon

We present to-day an extract from the Orleans Delta. We attach but the small nificance to its fire-enting proposition also opening the African slave trade. It will

The Missouri Democ strong Free Soil feeling pecially among the Ge Republican ticket non oppose Buchanan by y ocrat says: The increase on ing's was derived from Line Whigs and the in mans.
"The opposition to which is so characteri German fellow citizen fur Fillmore as a prote platform. They dislike they dislike the Slaver ibusters more.
"Such is a brief a the issue in St. Loui Fillmore, the Germa

NO. 516

no backing from the for we believe that ev bation of such an id slave trade will for and outlawed upon the America will never do of Portuguese and Sp Without further co.

the Northern-born ed quent speech of the B portion of it in which

that man, reared in the and strives to scatter fi South in praise of her

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The Republican part this election, is one mil sand strong in the Nor

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OPPOSITION TO 81

THE REPUBI

not be reduced to su will have a Republica it.—Albany Evening WHOLESALE POLITICA To the Editor of the N ary expectation of bein Ritchey, for trial. But unknown to me, was la

ocrats regarded the c

The event is pregnant Hereafter the Free

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that of Ephraim Bainte since under confinem was released on bail. with the four other Gra week, charged with a Hickory Point, the first place. Less proof was by proven that the others we but that they were engag from the case with Bain to be within a half a mi have had anything mor jury, Tuesday morning "Guilty of an assaul was not at all unexpec to me, after having h of power-supposed to Bainter and the old ma convicted and hung, an ter was semanded to p pose of procuring a new ripened specimen of the in Kansas. Alas, what a peace followed the si Hungary, and the butch children. And in Fran

power in the hands of I poleons, was followed this. The people of K ask, "Will the people of forever?" "Will they I there from the Nath lers from the North fig the South?" "There he most critical period i We are sleeping on a vo moment overwhelm us of a civil war which ha Some still hope, not threfiance of it.
Governor Geary is stil not wish to be here, and after the adjournment anxiety to see for himse other officials; so he ave

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Next came the Hick

motion of the prosecution quashed, and another pr

the first only in charging to the grand jury with

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commission of the alle the former designated as the principals. In held for that offence a accessories. Tuesday had not been identified went to trial under thi thirty-two jurors and t jury was at last selected. ing the examination of just closed. Some sixt mined on the part of th ing was proven against they were arrested five Point the night after them officers at that the firm of the part of men—officers at that in firing was commenced by too, when they conside too, when they conside danger from our men.
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admitted that the two c
ers at Hickory Point h ere at Hickory Point h he Government; that n mustered as militia or the This entirely over-hrow the letter-writers in the party, that Robertson's a were regular organized that day to muster out of the Governor's necessariants. the Governor's proclamat by the same and other Free State man named F from the enemy, who h ight taken him prisoner ernor to disperse the mu Governor Governor

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dovernor Geary refused old that if he did not

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Lane, in search of bugh Pleasant Hill. dinner. Mr. York rose than the rest, and after the two friends, in answ the landlord, told him the of Lane. Mow, on trial, ney wished to bring in t dence against Mr. York;

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envicted and hung, and hung anyhow. Bainter was semanded to prison. An arrest of judgmest will be used by his attorney, for the purpose of procuring a new trial. This is the first ripened specimen of the fruits of Geary's peace in Kansas. Alas, what a terrible peace. Such a peace followed the subjugation of betrayed Hungary, and the butchery of thousands of her children. a peace followed the subjugation of betrayed Hungary, and the butchery of thousands of her children. And in France, the concentration of power in the hands of Robespierre, or the Napoleons, was followed by just such a peace as this. The people of Kansas are beginning to ask, "Will the people of the North see us suffer forever?" "Will they longer see peaceful settlers from the North fight, unaided, armies from the South?" "There is no peace." Now is the most critical period in the history of Kansas. We are sleeping on a volcano, which may at any moment overwhelm us with the fire and smoke of a civil war which has never had an equal. Some still hope, not through reason, but in defended the subjugation of betrayed the subjugation of betrayed the fire and smoke of a civil war which has never had an equal. Some still hope, not through reason, but in de-

Governor Geary is still absent from Lecompton, and is said to be now at Fort Riley. He does not wish to be here, and will not, I think, until after the adjournment of court. He has no anxiety to see for himself the partiality of the other officials; so he avoids their presence and ours. He has much more pride than wiekedness; and this, with his anxiety for the preservation of the Democratic party, is the key to

his course here. Next came the Hickory Point case. motion of the prosecution, the indictment was quashed, and another presented, differing from dustreed, and another presented, differing from the first only in charging two persons unknown to the grand jary with being principals in the commission of the alleged offences; whereas the former designated Porterfield and Cutler as the principals. In each case, the others held for that offence are charged with being accessories. Tuesday afternoon, fifteen, who had not been identified as being at the fight, went to trial under this indictment. Our of thirty-two jurors and twenty-one talesmen, a jury was at last selected, and on Tuesday morning the examination commenced. This has just closed. Some sixteen witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecution, but nothing was proven against them, further than that they were arrested five miles from Hickory Point the night after the battle. Their own men—officers at that time—testified that the Point the night after the battle. Their own men-officers at that time—testified that the firing was commenced by the enemy, and that, too, when they considered themselves in no danger from our men. They said they were there for a "free fight," and that, after they had been decently whipped, no honorable man of the number would make complaint against us, or willingly give evidence. In the cross-examination of Secretary Woodson, that official admitted that the two companies of Southerners at Hickory Point held no authority from the Government; that none of the officers had been commissioned—none of the men been commissioned—none of the men been lered as militia or the posse of any officer. This entirely overthrows the claim set up by the letter-writers in the service of the Ruffian party, that Robertson's and Lord's companies were regular organized militis, and had met that day to muster out of service, agreeably to the Governor's proclamation. It was also shown, by the same and other witnesses, that when a free State man named Fuller, who had escaped from the name when the day before the resistate man named Fuller, who had escaped from the enemy, who had the day before the light taken him prisoner, came to ask the Governor to disperse the marauders at the Point, Governor Geary refused to do so; and when told that if he did not disperse them Colonel Harrey would, he said that Harvey might go and kill them if he wished, but hoped that while had doing so he would get killed himself. But little evidence was offered by the defendant.

During this examination, Judge Lecompter and down a rule to me quite new, and I pressure it may be so to others. On the day of the lattle, James York, one of the fifteen now on this, had with two friends business with General Lane, in search of whom they passed through Pleasant Hill. At this place they took dinner. Mr. York rose from the table sooner than the rest, and after he had left the room, his two friends, in answer to some queries of the landlood, told him that they were in search of Lane. Now, on trial, the prosecuting attorney wished to bring in this declaration as evidence against Mr. York; but Lecompte refused

orats regarded the contest with the same aparty with which the Buchanam men regarded the rejection of our delegates by the Convention. The event is pregnant with instruction."

Hereafter the Free Laborers of Missouri will mote be reduced to such an alternative. They will have a Republican ticket, and will vote for it.—Albany Ecening Journal.

\*\*Notember 1, 1856, 3.P. M. The Editor of the National Erac: Who have already characteristic of the National Erac: Who have already content and the content of the same along time to the great with instruction. When the Buchanam men regarded the rejection of our delegates by the Convention. The event is pregnant with instruction." Which the Buchanam men regarded the rejection of our delegates by the Convention. Hereafter the Free Laborers of Missouri will mote breduced to such an alternative. They will have a Republican ticket, and will vote for it.—Albany Ecening Journal.

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\*\*NOLESALE POLITICAL PAISON, LECOMPTON, November 1, 1856, 3.P. M. The Editor of the National Erac: Who have a released on bail. He had been indicted with the four other Grasshooper Boys, tried last where the same and proved by the same along time of the same and the provided aname of the other provided and the provided and the provided and t be with that they with Ease with Bainter, who was not shown to be within a half a mile of the place, nor to have had anything more than a shot-gun, which he did not discharge during the day. Yet the jury, Tuesday morning, returned a verdict of "Guilty of an assault with intent to kill." This was not at all unexpected to him nor surprising to me, after having heard some of the satellites of power—supposed to speak that which they had now concerning these things—remark that Bainter and the old man Porterfield would be senvicted and hung, and hung anyhow. Bainter was an anded to prison. An arrest of judgmest will be assembled by his attorney, for the purpose of procuring a new trial. This is the first inpened specimen of the fruits of Geary's peace in Kansas. Alas, what a terrible peace. Such a peace followed the subjugation of betrayed Hungary, and the butchery of thousands of her while the subjugation of betrayed Hungary, and the butchery of thousands of her while the subjugation of the content of the making of much importance. It relates to the making of much importance. It relates to the making of much importance. It relates to the ore by resposing it to a moderate heat during the first the blood runhing down their writhed backs in great streams. "O God!" said one of the jurors, "this is too horrible; and had I seem it before, I never could have been induced to do as I have done." And I believe he spoke as he felt, or as nearly so as possible. Major Bickerton told them he was glad they had come in Kansas. Alas, what a terrible peace. Such a peace followed the subjugation of betrayed Hungary, and the butchery of thousands of her will be acked to find the profit by it. He reminded them of the Koszta affair and the Cuban prisoners; how this Government had twice carried itself to the very verge of war, once for the protection of a single individual whose citizenship was of but a few lates of the promach and much importance. It relates to the making of much importance. It relates to the making of much importance of

ised to reprimend the marshal for his conduct, and compel him to provide better for us in the future. The next day he brought enough ticking for a dozen mattrasses, and, with a load of hay, a few have fixed beds in which they can rest with comparative comfort. In fact, I never before slept so soundly and sweetly as I did leat right.

last night.

For three or four days, the marshal — old Donaldson — has, by alternate threats and of-fers of bribes, been endeavoring to compel or persuade one of our men to betray us, and give evidence for the State; but we keep no such men, and to-day gave Donaldson warning that he must never come again upon such an er-rand.

he must never come again upon such an errand.

We have again a free press in Kansas. The Topeka Tribune has revived, and the Herald of Freedom has risen. May they long do noble battle for our rights.

At the adjourned Nominating Convention at Big Springs, on Monday, Reeder was put forth as a candidate for Congress. But the cold weather now coming on will keep many from the polls; and then there will probably be a deputy marshal at each place of holding election, with his pockets full of writs; then, considering the hundreds and thousands of our men who have been driven from the Territory, our vote must certainly be a small part of that which really belongs to us.

But I am almost frozen stiff—my fingers have no more feeling than the pen—and I must close before I have half done.

LAWBENCE, K. T .- One of the wonders of the age is Lawrence. A person at a distance would suppose that the inhabitants of this city would flee and leave it to decay and ruin. The threat-

suppose that the inhabitants of this city would flee and leave it to decay and ruin. The threatenings, the sieges, and burnings, which it has passed through, has frightened no one, hurt but few, and fixed all in a determination to stay and maintain their rights.

Property has never depreciated, but, on the contrary, has gone on, regularly increasing in value, till lots on Massachusetts street are selling readily from \$500 to \$1,000 a-piece; others would command a much higher price, and substantial stone stores are being erected on them.

Out-lots are selling, in proportion to distance from the business centre, from \$25 to \$300 per lot. A large number of good stone dwellings have been erected the past season, some of them costing thousands of dollars. Rents are very high, almost producing a hundred per cent. in the investment. Two large substantial stone churches, with basements for schools, are in process of completion. Labor is high, and in great demand. Whatever else may be said of Lawrence, it may be truthfully asserted she has backbone.—Herald of Freedom.

Kansas.—Gov. Geary had, at the last ac-

KANSAS.-Gov. Genry had, at the last ac-Kansas.—Gov. Geary had, at the last accounts, arrested some dozen or more Free State men in the southern portion of the Territory, on charges of having participated in the recent disturbances near Ossawatomic. He was invited there by the Free State men, to protect them from the robberies and outrages committed by Southerners. The Governor escaped the responsibility of making these arrests himself, by having the United States Marshal with him; and while the Governor soothed the settlers with soft words, the Marshal was cruising about, making arrests. Not a sipple Pro-Slavery man has yet been arrested. It is a remarkable state of peace they have in Kansas. EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.—The Lawrence Herald of Freedom, which has just reappeared, after a suppression of six months, states that

IMPORTANT DECISION,—The Secretary of the

or common with that of most other States, is very light, and good apples fetch a high price. The market price in Maine is from \$1.50 to \$3 a barrel, as to the quality, and the prospect is that they will command a still higher price.

It is reported that Israel Andrews, the very competent United States Consul General for Canada, has been removed by the President, having been suspected of Republican opinions. Mr. John T. Delane, editor of the Londo Times, left this country yesterday, in the steamer Asia, after a visit of about a mouth.

THE RECENT DISASTERS ON THE LAKES.—Detroit, Nov. 15.—The steamer Superior, whose loss was announced yesterday, was bound from Chicago for the Upper Lakes, and had on board at the time of her disaster a full cargo of produce and general merchandise. She fortunately had and general merchandise. She fortunately had but few passengers on this trip, and the majority of these were saved—these last being mostly the hands connected with the vessel. No blame can possibly attach to the officers of the boat, for the ferocity of the storm rendered all human endeavors of no avail whatever. The vessel, therefore of no avail whatever. therefore, drove full split upon the rocks, and nothing remained but a mass of fragments.

The bark J. V. Ayer was lost in the Straits.

This vessel also was bound from Chicago, where Making Malleable Iron direct from the she was insured for \$12,000. There was also an insurance on the cargo for \$4,000.

ter, Pa., Nov. 17.—There was a run upon the Lancaster Bank to-day, but it is now over, and the bank remains firm and sound. A new elec-tion for directors and officers was held to-day, when Mr. Buchanan, the old President, resign-ed, and A. Herr Smith, Esq., was unanimously elected his successor.

MOVEMENTS OF GOVERNOR WISE.—Baltimore

Nov. 17.—Hon. Henry A. Wise arrived in this city last night, from Richmond. He left again at 8 o'clock this morning. It is presumed he is on a visit to Mr. Buchanan.

DEATH OF GEN. EATON .- Hon. John Henr Eaton, formerly United States Senator from Tennessee, and afterwards Secretary of War under General Jackson, and Minister Plenipo-tentiary to the Court of Spain, died at his resilence in Washington, yesterday morning.

THE OHIO RIVER .- Pittsburg, Nov. 15. River, twenty-nine inches. The following steamboats have arrived: Belmont and Georgetown.
Departed: Chenola, for New Orleans; Harmonia and Rosalie, for Wheeling. The weather clear and cold.

It is understood that the Pope has granted leave to the hishops and priests through Piedmont to grant absolution to their flocks for reading prohibited publications, so long as liberty of the press shall be allowed in the country. The meaning of this is explained to be, that the Piedmontese population, being forced by their priests to choose between giving up these prohibited publications or the rights of the church, have, in a great majority of instances, elected to deprive themselves of the latter; and the Pope, deeply mortified, no doubt, has withdrawn the alternative before the scandal proceeded farther. So the people may now read BANK OF EAST TENNESSEE .- Louisville, Ky Nov. 17.—Reliable despatches from Memphis contradict the rumors current on Saturday, of the failure of the Bank of East Tennessee.

# OBITUARY. Death of the Hon. Samuel Hoar.

proceeded farther. So the people may now read political and religious heresies, and yet continue good Catholics. CONCORD, MASS., Nov. 2, 1856. The Hon. Samuel Hoar, a gentleman wh had long filled a prominent place in the estima tion of the public, died at his residence in this IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Secretary of the Interior has reversed the decision of the late Commissioner of Pensions, in regard to what constitutes a war entitling soldiers to bounty land. This decision of the Secretary will entitle town this (Sunday) morning at six o'clock He had just completed his 78th year, and as an active man, belonged to the last age rather land. This decision of the Secretary will entitle regulars and others who have been engaged in any of the conflicts with the Indians on the Pacific, New Mexico, and on the Plains, to warrants under the recent acts of Congress. The Secretary takes the ground that Congress intended to provide for all cases where the circumstances actually constituted what might with propriety he styled tour, in which life was imminently imperilled. The present Commissioner, Mr. Whiting, brings to his position a large experience and a patient and obliging disposition. than to the present, being the contemporary o men most of whom had long since either retir ed to private life or left altogether the affairs of this world. He was one of the first lawyers of the Massachusetts bar, at a period when its fame stood high, but relinquished the practice of the legal profession many years since. He was at one time a judge of our Court of Common Pleas, I believe, and served in the 24th Congress (1835-'37) from the old Middlesex district, of revolutionary fame. He was more than once elected to the State Legislature, GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN CHINA TRADE.—
This trade has not had such a rapid recent growth as the Calcutta trade, but it still shows a large increase from 1849, when we imported from China 18,000,000 lbs. tea. This year we have imported about 40,000,000 lbs. The annual import has varied since 1849, from 18 to 40 million lbs. some years, as in 1853 having 40,000,000, and 1855 31,000,000. The India trade to Calcutta, Manilla, Batavia, Pedang, &c., increases at a very rapid rate, and is perhaps more than any other business conducing to the wealth, prosperity, and importance of Boston.

Boston Transcript. district, of revolutionary fame. He was more than once elected to the State Legislature, serving in both branches, being a member of the House of Representatives so late as the year 1850. In 1844 he was appointed Massachusetts Commissioner to the State of South Carolina, to see if some legal decision could not be had respecting the practice of that high and mighty sovereign State, of imprisoning our colored seamen; but the valiant chivalry were so frightened at the mere thought of being requested to modify an oppressive law, that they compelled him to leave Charleston by threats of lynch law. Mr. Hoar was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1820, of which Webster, Story, Lincoln, Parker, and others of our principal men, were also members; and he maintained a high reputation, even alongside of those great leaders of opinion. He was what is commonly called "a gentleman of the old school," and his manners were remarkably bland and courteous, contrasting strongly with the brusquerie that is common with our present public men. He retained his intellectual powers to the last, and, from his temperate habits and fondness for exercise, was little troubled with ill health. His form was as upright at seventy-eight as that of most men of half that number of years. naving and mighty sovereign State, of imprisoning our colored seamen; but the valiant chivary were so frightened at the mere thought of being to the oston.

In the Constitutional Convention of 1820, of which Webster, Story, Lincoln, Parker, and system of the Constitutional Convention of 1820, of which Webster, Story, Lincoln, Parker, and gust agent a high reputation, even in the was what is commonly called "a gentleman of the old school," and his manners were as members in an of the lot school," and his manners were as members in a more than the was what is commonly called "a gentleman of the old school," and his manners were as a transport of the North China Herald of August 16th thus the was what is commonly called "a gentleman of the old school," and his manners were as a member of the was what is commonly called "a gentleman of the old school," and his manners were as a transport of the was what is commonly called the was contrasting strongly with the brusquerie that is common at the provided procure to the last, and, from his temperate habits and fondness for exercise, was little troubled with ill health. His form was as upright at seventy-eight as that of most end of the manner were of the manner were of the same of half that number of years. His final illness was inflammation of the bowels.

What are you doing with that lumber 2" cried a steamboard of the provided as a Government and illness was inflammation of the bowels.

\*\*What are you doing with that lumber 2" cried a steamboard of the following cried a steamboard of the foll LIBERIA.—The African Repository for November contains a letter from the Rev. Mr. Seys, special agent to Liberia from the American Colonization Society, dated Monrovia, August 13, giving further information than had been previously received respecting the sickness among the emigrants on board the Elvira Gwen. Twenty-one of them were buried at sea. There were ninety-nine cases of measles, children and adults, and one hundred and twenty cases of diarrhea. Two children died after the party arrived at Liberia. Cape Mount had been selected as the site for a receptacle for newly-arrived emigrants. Mr. Seys says the prospects at that place are very encouraging. The Elvira Gwen went there with her passengers. The place where the receptacle is to be built is named Robertsport. Mr. Seys represents that the emigrants are now turning their attention more to agriculture, with great advantage.

The Elvira Gwen went there with her passengers. The place where the receptacle is to be built is named Bobertaport. Mr. Seys represents that the emigrants are now turning their attention more to agriculture, with great advantage.

Severe Weather on the Lakes.—Cleveland, Nov. 12.—The steam propeller Manhattan arrived here yesterday, from Superior City. She reports having encountered throughout the whole trip a succession of severe gales. The steamer Superior, from Chicago, bound upyith a full cargo of merchandise and several passengers, left the canal on the 19th of October, since which she has not been heard from, and it is suppoted she is lost. It is also feared that the schooner E. C. Roberta, from Portage, and the steamer Lady Elgin, from St. Mary's, are lost. Eighteen inches of snow fell in Ontonagon county on the 30th ultime.

Cor. N. Y. Evening Post.

What are you doing with that lumber?"

Cried a steamboat captain to an Irishman, who was staggering towards the boat, beneath the weight of a huge plank, just as the hell was ringing for the last time. "What am I doing? Sure, wasn't it yerself as said, all ye's as is going the critical position of Walker received by our last dwices from Nicaragua:

From a private letter received from Greytown, by the Royal West India steamer Dee, we have been favored with the following extract:

"From the interior, there are so many contradictory statements, that really none of them are reliable: the most so, is, that on the 11th potential position of Walker received from Greytown, by the Royal West India steamer Dee, we have been favored with the following creation of the Aspanal Reports of the speciators. The captage of the speciators. The captage of the captage o

The news is important as regards the changing aspects of relations between France and England. Public rumor no longer hesitates to say that an Anglo-Austrian alliance is necessary counteract the threatened alliance betwee Russia and France. Official information being kept carefully from the public, we have no means of knowing how far these new alliances have progressed. Such hints as are given on the subject come from the Paris correspondents of the London journals.

The Times Paris correspondent says:

"Whether well founded or not, the opinion is very general that not only does there exist a

s very general that not only does there exist a serious difference between France and England on more than one point, but also that the latter has been completely reconciled to Austria, and that the former is now on more than friendly terms with Russia; and the Austrians in Paris boast that it is not possible for two Cabinets to be on more amicable terms than those of Vienna and London. That a corresponding sentiment pre-vails between Russia and France is equally be-lieved, and a certain ex-Minister of Louis Phillieved, and a certain ex-Minister of Louis Philippe is said to have recently offered to wager a reasonable sum, that England and Austria on one hand, and Russia and France on the other, would soon be more openly hostile. In all these predictions, the wish, no doubt, is father to the thought. If these statements are to be believed, the same rivalry that formerly existed between the French and English Ambassadors at Contentionals is registed to the alexaning predictions, the wish, no doubt, is father to the thought. If these statements are to be believed, the same rivalry that formerly existed between the French and English Ambassadors at Constantinople is revived, owing to the alarming progress of French influence, obtained by their passengers on board the Lyonnaise. The fate of the rest is uncertain.

To the afternoon of the 3d; consequently they to supply these orders, as previous to the election all documents on hand were gratuitously distributed in sections where thought most passengers on board the Lyonnaise. The fate of the rest is uncertain. great tolerance in Turkish affairs. Lord Stratford demanded and received unlimited powers; it being evident that France had the support of Russia, of course England accepted the co-operation of Austria. Again, in the Neapolitan question, France has been equally all along disposed to act in this matter also with extreme forbearance, in comparison with the more decided policy of England."

The Times correspondent quotes a letter from Munich, which says:

Munich, which says:

"England is by no means satisfied with
France, who seems indifferent about requiring
from Russia the execution of the treaty of 30th March; and England, perceiving this disposi-tion, draws closer to Austria."

The Paris writer of the London Morning Post takes a different view of the case, and says that

takes a different view of the case, and says that the diplomacy of England and France, "despite the intrigues of a third Power," is united on all great questions calculated to insure the tranquility of Europe.

The Morning Post, generally supposed to be the exponent of Lord Palmerston's views, denies that there is any truth in the report that the Anglo-Franch alliance is in danger. It says that

glo-French alliance is in danger. It says that "in spite of the intrigues of a third Power," the two countries are entirely united upon Europ

THE MARKETS. Breadstuffs.—Richardson, Spence, & Co., report breadstuffs steady, with a decline of 6d in corn. Flour steady, and generally unchanged; Western Canal 30s. @ 33s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia 32½s. @ 33s.; Ohio 35s. @ 37s. Wheat is quiet and unchanged; white wheat 94s. @ 104s.; red 84s. @ 9s. 6d. Yellow and mixed corn 33s. @ 331s.; white 34s. @ 344s. Pro

visions are generally unchanged.

The money market is unchanged, but active Consols for money 92½ @ 92½.

# CHINA-PROGRESS OF THE REBELLION.

By way of California we have received no from Hong Kong to the 20th of August.

The rebels had taken the city of Ken-Yung; also Kintan, near Chang-tow. There were large bodies of the rebels near Soochow, and the early capture of that city was inevitable. The rebels were also making demonstrations upon

rebels were also making demonstrations upon Pekin.

A dreadful freshet had occurred at Canton. All the streets were submerged daily for a fortnight, and much property had been destroyed. The great Pagoda, fourteen centuries old, had been undermined by the water, and had fallen, burying the priests beneath it.

burying the priests beneath it.

A great fire had also occurred at Canton.
Hundreds of buildings and boats were burned, and two hundred men, women, and children, were burnt or drowned. The rice crops in the vicinity of Canton were greatly damaged by the freshet. Many villages had also been destroyed.

The United States frigate Levant had returned from Foo-Chow where she had been to income the contract of the co

per one hundred, which he received in payment of his claim of Columbian origin. The Republication of the received in the Republication of Columbian origin. The Republication of Columbian origin. lic is threatened with coercive measures on the part of the British naval forces, without the Excentive power, using its constitutional powers, having been able to prevent it. It is to be hoped, from the sentiments of justice of the British Government, that before long it will be regulated in a satisfactory manner.

# LOSS OF THE STEAMER LYONNAISE.

The barque Elise, Captain Neilson, of and from Hamburg, arrived at New York on the evening of the 14th, and reports speaking on the 10th a Bremen barque, having on board sixteen passengers and the crew of the steamer Lyonnaise, hence for Havre on the 1st instant, which was run into by a large ship on the night of the 2d, and abandoned next day. These sixteen persons were picked up in a boat on the 9th, with two others who had died.

Among the saved is the second mate of the Lyonnaise, who furnishes the above. The second mate, and those with him, left the steamer on the afternoon of the 3d; consequently they The Lyonnaise was built in seven water-tight

The Lyonnaise was built in seven water-tight compartments, and if only two bulkheads remained, she would still float.

The steamer was abandoned the next day—crew and passengers taking to her six boats and a raft. The latter had forty on board, but it is not supposed it could have lived through the rough weather that followed. The boat picked up was the only life-boat on board.

Nothing is known of the raft and the five other boats, and it is feared that they and those on them (shout one hundred and thirty) have on them (about one hundred and thirty) have perished. The Lyonnaise was still afloat when

perished. The Lyonnaise was still alloat when abandoned.

Among the passengers was Mr. Albert Sumner, a brother of Hon. Charles Sumner. It is a melancholy coincidence, that another brother of Mr. Sumner (Horace, a young man of great promise) lost his life by drowning at the wreck of the ship Elizabeth, on Fire Island, in 1850. Further Particulars of the Lyonnaise Disaster.

New York, November 17.—The vessel that came in contact with the Lyonnaise was the barque Adriatic, from Belfast, Maine, bound to Savannah. It appears that the steamer's lights were seen by the Adriatic twenty minutes be fore the collision. The captain, who was on the deck at the time, supposed the steamer stood on her course, and was not aware of the injury done her. The Adriatic has arrived at Glou-cester, having sustained but little injury.

### SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA NEWS From the Alta California.

From the Alia California.

The excitement consequent upon the action of the Vigilance Committee has abated with the dissolution of that organization.

In this city, the Republicans and the People's party have united upon a local ticket, thereby rendering the election of the reform candidates for our municipal offices well-nigh certain. There is also but little doubt that the legislative delegation from this district will consist of men pledged to vote for an amnesty act, and to carry out generally the views of the and to carry out generally the views of the party favorable to the committee.

Great attention is being paid to political affairs throughout the entire State, and how California will cast her vote on the Presidential

fornia will cast her vote on the Presidential question is a matter of entire doubt. The reception of the Maine news has no doubt acted favorably on the Republican cause, and inspired its supporters with additional hope of success. Still this does not appear to have impaired the confidence of either of the other parties in their ability to carry the State. From Oregon.—The Indian troubles in this Territory have recently been renewed, and threaten to become more serious and extensive than ever before. Gov. Stevens, who had advanced into the Walla-walla country for the purpose of negotiating a general peace with all the tribes in that quarter, had been obliged to

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL AP MANUFACTURED BY C. E. WARRING, A. M. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Caralorges gratis 448

PRINTING.

And the second of the policy of the second of the policy o

Coffee, Rio - - - - - -Coffee, Java · · · · 

REPUBLICAN ROOMS. Washington Nov. 17, 1856. As the subscriber is in daily receipt of orders for complete sets and sundry copies of documents and speeches issued by the Republican Association of this city during the late campaign, he deems it proper to state his inability to supply these orders, as previous to the elec-

As most of our publications were stereotyped, to write execusively for THE NEW YORK LEDGER and all the Noveleues that she writes after the 1st of the second publication of our friends wanting sets, to issue them shortly in a bound volume, with the addition of some other matter, which may be considered desirable for future reference and preservation.

LEWIS CLEPHANE. Sec. Republican Association.

# OXYGENATED BITTERS IN EUROPE.

From Rev. L. Doolittle, a highly respectable Clecgyman.

Prom. Rev. L. Dootsine, a nagney respectator circgyman.

Paris, November 1, 1851.

Dear Sir: About two years since, I made use of a few bottles of your Oxygenated Bitters, for a stomach complaint, which was at that time relieved.

Since my stay in England and France, I have found my old enemy, irritability of the stomach, returning again. I have not found any prescription to afford me relief, and I made inquiries in London for your Oxygenated Bitters, but could not find any. I write now to beg you will do me the favor to send, by the earliest steamer to Haver, half a dozen bottles, eare of Livingston. Wells.

you will do me the favor to send, by the earliest steamer to Havre, half a dozen bottles, eare of Livingston, Wells, & Co., & Place de la Bourse, Paris.

An old friend of mine in England, Captain Jackson, of the British Army, I found, on my arrival, suffering from asilma, manifestly the result of dyspepsia. Send an additional half a dozen bottles—I should like to have the Captain try the medicine.

I beg to observe, as I am not aware that my name is known to you, that I have been the resident clergyman, for some twenty-three years, in Sherbrook and Lennox.

for some twenty-three years, in Sherbrook and Lennox ville, Canada East, to which charge I hope to be able to return in the spring.
I remain, dear, sir, your obedient servant,

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington stree Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere

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and by so doing
MAKES THE BEST PAPER. PANNY FERN, Sylvanus COBB, Jr., empason Bennett;
empason Bennett;
ermanently engaged on it, and will write for no
a paper hereafter.
MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,

celebrated American authoress, has also been eneed to write exclusively for THE LEDGER, and ALI Novelots that she writes after the 1st of January will sublished in no paper but THE LEDGER.

MRS. SIGOURNEY matantly writes for it, and so do a

Host of other Popular Authors,

ALICE CAREY, MRS. YAUGHN, MARY STANLEY GIBSON, CLARA SIDNEY, &c.
THE NEW YORK LEDGER antifully Illustrated every week, having secured ices of the celebrated artist THWAITES. is printed on beautiful white paper, and is compo-ight Pages, making the handsomest Weekly Pa

Eight Pages, making the handsomest weeasy raper the country.
It is published every SATURDAY, and sold at all the lews Offices in every City and Town, and mailed to abscribers at Two Dollars per annun; Two Copies age at for Three Dollars. Any person obtaining eight subscribers at \$1.50 cach, (which is our lowest club rates), and sending us \$1.2, will be entitled to one copy rars We do not want any clubs formed in towns where there are news offices established. Address all letters to ROBERT BONNER,

ONE THOUSAND AGENTS.

MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, The celebrated American Authoress, has been engaged to write EXCEDURELY for THE NEW YORK LEDGER and all the Novelettes that she writes after the 1st of January will be published in no paper but THE LEDGER. See THE LEDGER advertisement, in another

# THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE Publishers of this old and firmly-established paper take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to their programme for the coming year. Surfeited with politics, the claims of literature will be more than ever appreciated by the reading world. We have therefore already made arrangements with the following brilliant list of writers:

WILLIAM HOWITT, (of England.) ALICE CAREY, T. S. ARTHUR, Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, AUGUSTINED DUGANNE, Mrs. M. A. DENISON, the author of "Zillah," &c.

We design commencing, in the first number in January next, the following original Novelet:

Tallengate, or the favoration. Established August 4th, 1821. Tallengetta, or the Squatter's Home.

Tallengetta, or the Squatter's Home.

By William Howitt, author of "Rural Life in England,"
"Homes of the Poets," &c.

This is a story of Australian life, Mr. Howitt, having
visited Australia expressly with the object of acquainting
himself with the novel and romantic aspects under which
nature and society present the maelves in that singular
region.

The following Novelets will then be given, though
probably not in the exact order here mentioned:

The Story of a Country Girl.

By Alice Carey. An original Novelet, written expressly for the Post.

The Withered Heart, An original Novelet, written expressly for the Post, by T. S. Arthur.

Lighthouse Island. An original Novelet, by the author of "My Confession," Zillah, or the Child Medium," &c.

The Quaker's Protege.

An original Novelet, by Mrs. M. A. Denison, author of "Mark, the Sexton," "Home Pictures," &c.

An Original Novelet,

By Augustine Daganne, author of "The Lost of the Wilderness," &c., is also in course of preparation for the Post. derness," &c., is also in course of preparation for Post. We have also the promise of a short and condensed

Revelet, by Mrs. Southworth,
to ran through about six or eight numbers of the Post.

In addition to the above list of contributions, we
design continuing the usual amount of Foreign Letters,
Original Sketches, Choice Selections from all sources,
Agricultural Articles, General News, Humorous Anecdotes, View of the Produce and Stock Markets, the Philadelphia Retail Markets, Bank Note List, Editorisis, Acour object being to give a Complete Record, as far as our
limits will admit, of the Great World.

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other of a humorous character.

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TO EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (the n tices of new contributions and our terms,) for their edit rial columns, shall be entitled to an exchange, by sendin a marked copy of the paper containing the advertiseme or notice. The celebrated American Authoress, has been engaged to write EXCLUSIVELY for THE NEW YORK LEDGER; and all the Novelettes that she writes after the 1st of January will be published in no paper but THE LEDGER. See THE LEDGER advertisement, in another

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D. D. T. MOORE, MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION Has not finally settled the question of SLAVERY—at east so as to make discussion useless; on the contrary,

THE INSTITUTION now, more than ever, a subject of thought and of just prehension. The history of our country shows its influ-ice upon the Government in all its departments; not less apprehension. The history of suce upon the Government in clearly and graphically does MRS. STOWE'S DRED

now its effects upon religion, morals, and manners. The Publishers again commend this powerful and ant book to the attention of the reading public.

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TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS. A GENTLEMAN in the prime of life, nearly twenty wears of which have found him associated with the newspaper press, in every department of which he has had experience, wants to become connected with a Reputational Journal, either as sole or joint editor and proprietor. He refers to the Editor of the Era, whom respondents will please riddress.

MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. The celebrated American Authoress, has been engaged to write excusivery for THE NEW YORK LEDGER; and all the Novoleties that she writes after the 1st of January will be published in no paper but THE LEDGER. See THE LEDGER advertisement, in another

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By Henry Chase and Charles W. Sanborn Compiled from Official Documents. 12mo. Bound in cloth. Price 50 cents. 12mo. Hound in cloth. Price 50 cents.

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The able editor of the Eversing Transcript, Boston, thus speaks of this work:

"This little book contains a vast amount of information respecting the compurative condition of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, as to territory, population, industry, weakle, education, intelligence, religion, moral advancement, and general progress. The work must have cost a great deal of laborious research, and it certainly presents arguments in favor of Freedom on every puge. It contains just the kind of information that should be more generally known in all sections of the country. We hope there will be a public demand for thousands of copics,"

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miles eas, of the Churches, Schools, Railroad, and
University, tocated in Bloomington, the flourishing counys can of Monroe county, Irdians; on a State road; highpsalahy, well waterod, fenced, and half of it tilled; and
with oak, walmin, cherry, popiar, singar, and beech, enough
or fuel and future fencing; and where land is rising,
his farm is cortainly cheap.

defiant attitude of the advance guard of the South, known at the South as State Rights men, and at the North as Disunionists.

The noisy workmen at Springfield were so intensely "Republican," that they cast their sovereign votes for a Free-Soiler as their Representation of the source of the sour

vent the further extension of Slavery, and to save bleeding Kansas. This worthy Representative, acting upon the known political prejudices of the said workingmen at Springfield, helped to make the issue of revolution on the proviso to the army bill. Whereupon failed the army appropriation; whereupon failed the workingmen at Springfield to obtain their daily wages; whereupon their bread failed them, under an order from Government to suspend the work on the armory. The Free Soil member from Springfield got suddenly weak in the knees, and—to use a forcible Mississippi expression—"caved in." Thus, by the firmness of the President, and the tact and nerve of the Secre-President, and the tact and nerve of the Secrery of War, the Republicans met their first feat. The contest was transferred from the House of Representatives to the hustings. Here they were met again—not by Government, not by the Secretary of War, not by the lovers of the Union as the first and all absorbing good, not by Southern Submissionists, (the latter were mere flies, to be blown away by the first breath of the storm)—but by a voice which South, and told of disunion, civil war, and, if necessary, annihilation, before submission to the election of John Charles Fremont. Mr. ern and Eastern State, when the Southern par-ty was formed. Blinded by their own wishesfearful of any admission of danger—his friends resorted to mere boastings, with an eye to windward for the dear Union, if the Republicans should succeed. The independent press of the South sounded the alarm. Maine confirmed it. The Southern people began to move, independent of their leaders. The Southern resistance party, led by the Delta and Charleston Mercuy, loomed up before the astonished gaze of seward, Greeley, Banks, Sumner, and the others of that crew. From that moment, the can-Abolition press was brought to bear against the Charleston Mercury and New Orleans Delthe Charleston Mercury and New Orleans Del-ta. Every argument which could be used was resorted to, for the purpose of preventing the growth of this Southern party, and its influence on the Northern men. At first, the Democrat-ic leaders aided in this dodge. Seeing the might of the weapon, however, they sagaciously seized it, and turned it upon the Black Republicans with terrible force. The rest needs no comment from the Delta or Mercury. The New York Herald, of the 20th October, tells he story, and we copy an extract, as the fin-

by speakers and writers in the North as well as the South, to work upon the national feelings of the commercial classes in the Central States. One after another, Southern Democratic Governors, Democratic Senators, and Democratic office-holders under the General Government, have been prompted to threaten the North with disunion, in case of the defeat of Democratic candidates; no consideration of decency, of loyalty, of common respect for the North, was allowed to interfere with the business of bullying the Northern merchants into the support of Mr. Buchanan. No doubt, to us, the threat of disunion, the talk of civil war, and forced marches on Washington, appear very poor and sorry stuff; but no matter how sorry and absurd they were, they indicated a diseased state of the public mind in the South; and that diseased state of mind was enough to alarm the commercial classes in the Central States, where nearly all the commercial interests of the country are concentrated. To this cause we must undoubtedly ascribe the sudden check of the popular revolution, and the recent probable victories in Pennsylvania and Indiana."

The Herald is pleased to regard the spirit of resistance, manifested at the South through the independent Southern press, as a diseased state of "the public mind;" but the rationale of the Southern movement, as exhibited in the Northern elections lately, shows that there was abundant "method in that madness," as the Herald should know as well as we do. Well, however that be, this firm attitude of the South, the bold presentation of the resistance issue, has checked the result.

bold presentation of the resistance issue, has checked the popular tide at the North, says the checked the popular tide at the North, says the Herald! Yes; and if the early policy of Calhoun had been acted on, if in 1850 we had taken the same position, there would have been no difficulty. The North dare not make the issue of disunion; her desire for popular tyranny can never be realized, so long as the South is true to herself. true to herself.

Mr. Buchanan, if elected, will owe his suc

Mr. Buchanan, it elected, will owe his success entirely to the reaction in the Northern mind, caused by the determined attitude of the Southern party. We may be called extremists, or fire-eaters, or what not—it does not matter. While we cannot be driven into the abandonment of principle to serve party success, we are ready to maintain the rights and institutions of the South even to distribute. the South, even to disunion. This conviction we have fostered in the Southern mind. It is a pity it was not fostered there twenty year since. It would have saved to the parties a deal of trouble.

## NO LOGIC FOR NORTHERN "HOGS"-WHAT FRIGHTENED THEM.

The Southside (Va.) Democrat, of November 7th, another leading supporter of Mr. Buchanan.

We transfer to our columns this morning a striking article from the New Orleans Delta, written in anticipation of Mr. Buchanar's election. The Delta is an independent journal, attached to no party organization, and, by the way, conducted with a vigor, an earnestness, and an elevation of tone, that ought to command for it a high position with the Southern people. It has been one of the ablest pioneers in the great work of arousing the South to a sense not only of her wrongs, but of her independence, and has aided greatly in promoting that stern determination to resist farther aggression by the North, now so rife and all pervasive in the Southern heart.

In the article we quote, the Delta maintains, with correctness, that to the Resistance Party at the South is due to a great extent the tremendous popular revolution at the North which has beaten down Fremont, and borne Mr. Buchanan into the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, D. C. velopment of the North, had to be reached. It were just as idle to talk logic to a drove of hogs, as to prate to the frenzied Northern masses, of their constitutional obligations. Demagogues had lashed them into a wild fury of fanaticism and rage. Their passions were inflamed and their reason chained to the car of a morbid, richne excitement.

From the New Orleans Delta.

The recent State elections in the North we regard as decisive of the general result in November. At least, for argument's sake, we will assume Fremont's defeat and Buchanau's election as accomplished facts, and review the past and scan the future accordingly.

As soon as the election is over, the question will be asked, Who saved the Union? and there will be no lack of bogus Union-savers, to claim the whole merit of having done so. But we will not wait for events—we will answer the question in advance. We, of the Delta, together with the State Rights and Non-submission journals of South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, and other Southern States, have saved the Union, if it is saved for a limited period, or for all time; and what is more, we have vindicated the rights and the true interests of the South at the same time.

There are two events, of late occurrence, which should not be passed by in silance at the South. One was the pocket argument of Jeff. Davis, applied, as Secretary of War, to the armory of Springfield; the other, the stern, defiant attitude of the advance guard of the South, known at the South as State Rights men, and at the North as Disunionists.

The noisy workmen at Springfield were so intensely "Republican," that they cast their

From the South Side (Va.) Democrat, edited by A. D. Banks and F. C. Thorbston, November 10, 1856. sentative in Congress, whose duty it was to prevent the further extension of Slavery, and to THE GREAT DISUNION VOTE AT THE NORTH.

The smoke has nearly cleared away from the field: and while it is evident that Mr. Buchanan is elected by a clear majority of the Electoral College, it ought not to be disguised from our readers that the signs of the times are inauspicions for any settlement of the vexed question which constituted the great issue of

Conspicuously prominent amongst the phenomena connected with the result is the starting and significant fact that one hundred and wenty-five of the Northern electoral vote has been recorded for a dissolution of the Union. We mean what we say. Every vote polled for Fremont was a vote registered in favor of severing the present Union of States. Fremont was the image of this idea. He was the representative man of disunion, blood, and carnage The nominee of a sectional Convention, in

event of his election, were ripe and ready for revolution, and a free people like ours, with arms in their hands, could not have been easily conquered. If any of those men who voted for Fremont did it under a belief that the Southern States would have acquiesced in his Adminis-tration, they labored under a most egregious error. His election would have sounded the

tocsin of resistance from the shores of the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

In stating these things, we do it for the benefit of those men at the North, if there be any, who, though they voted for Fremont, still desir-

From the stand-point at which we view the result, we cannot see in it aught else than a simple truce for four years. Would to God it were otherwise. Would that the spirit of judicial blindness now throttling and obscuring the Northern mind could be removed, and it could be broatly to take the spirit of the sp Northern mind could be removed, and it could be brought to look calmly at the chasm into which it is rapidly drifting. But when we scan the past, when we scrutinize the actual present, we confess there is little left to hope for in the fature.

11y. The following circular will be read with interest:

2 Carolina, I determined to give the sirup-making a fair trial; consequently ordered from the Messrs. Winship, of Atalanta, a very complete Messrs. Winship, of Atalanta, a very complete Messrs.

We have no doubt that Mr. Buchanan, in his administration of the Government, will do all in his power to allay the fiercely raging flames of sectional strife. He has narrowly escaped destruction from them himself, and reaches his present exalted position with his garments scorched. But unless history lies, unless the book of the past affords no text for the philosopher to write of the future, this fire it and likely the heartificated. s not likely to be extinguished.

Alone of all the bonds that once knit the two

sections together, but one remains—the balance have been gradually gnawed in twain by the angry tooth of fanaticism. This single ligament is the Democratic party at the North—still powerful, but, we fear, slowly yielding to the same haleful influence. baleful influence.

It is this great party that has, in this election

It is this great party that has, in this election, rescued from sectionalism New Jersey, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and California—that has given the South an armistice for four years—that is now the last ray of hope for a preservation of the Union of these States.

How long it will be able to sustain itself against the odds that assail it, we cannot undertake to predict, but on its shoulders rest all hopes of peace and good understanding between the sections, and with its downfall perishes our present form of Government.

sections, and with its downfall perishes our present form of Government.

At all events, the South has a lease of protection from invasion for four years, and her people will be guilty of a fatuity unequalled in the world's history, if they do not meanwhile sedulously employ all their energies in preparing to meet the impending issue, which, after that period, is likely, aye, almost certain, to stare them full in the face. The political zodiac indicates that four years hence we are to have licates that four years hence we are to have presented to us the solemn question of degralation or revolution. Let us get ready to make the answer of freemen.

### THE INTRODUCTION OF SLAVERY INTO CEN TRAL AMERICA-A PRE-CONCERTED PLOT. From the New Orleans Delta.

We have more than once referred to the ne we have more than once referred to the ne-cessity of introducing Slavery into Nicaragua, as the only means by which Walker and his followers could consolidate and perpetuate their new republic, because, from the nature of its climate and products, the Anglo-American setclimate and products, the Anglo-American settlers were unable to cultivate the soil profitably themselves, and the native mongrel inhabitants were almost totally worthless and inefficient as free laborers. We also alluded to significant assurances we had received from authorized sources, that Walker designed, as soon as he could prudently do so, to publicly legalize Slavery within his dominions, and invite slaveholders to emigrate thither with their slaves. We knew some weeks since that a decree to this effect had been drawn we and we more learn that

### CHIMESE SUGAR CANE.

doubtless to be an "institution" down South; and, if so, perhaps in Maryland and Virginia too, and north of that had line which Messrs. Mason and Dixon wrote their names upon. The plant grows and ripens readily in this latitude, and as far north as we have any accounts of it; and if it shall be found to yield as large an amount of sirup as in Georgia the past season, there is greater reason to hope for the day of cheap sugas.

f cheap sugar.
Our friends in Georgia are elated with their

of cheap sugas.

Our friends in Georgia are elated with their success this year, and they have reason to be. The editor of the Southern Cultivator says: "It is our deliberate opinion that for 'soiling,' (cutting green repeatedly,) for the production of sirup, cider, or wine, alcohol, fodder, and grain, at the same time, it will be found invaluable to the South."

Mr. Redmond, of the Southern Cultivator, has the credit of introducing the Sorgho Sucre into Georgia. Through Dr. Battery, of Rome, Ga., he had its sugar-making quality tested, and got a sample of crude brown sugar, and a very good sample of crystallized sugar, which he believes to be the first crystallized sugar made in the United States, from the Sorgho Sucre.

Governor Hammond, of South Carolina, made a report to the Beach Island Farmers' Club, detailing his experiments of the past season. He succeeded, with a very simple apparatus, in making sirup of excellent quality, but did not attempt to make sugar. He found it very productive in fodder, and yielding very largely also in seed. The crop may be cut repeatedly for fodder, as it springs up immediately after the scythe. He expresses the belief that, owing to the more perfect maturing of the plant, and the probable fact that two crops may be grown in a season, the Sorgho Sucre "will yield more and better sugar than turing of the plant, and the probable fact that two crops may be grown in a season, the Sorgho Sucre "will yield more and better sugar than the Louisiana cane." A succession of crops may be arranged, he says, to insure cutting from the lat of July until frost. The Governor means to plant ten acres next season, for further experiment.

Colonel Peters, of Atalanta, Ga., has experimented likewise with the Sorgho Sucre. We give below a detail of his experiments, being a portion of a circular which he did us the

portion of a circular which he did us the wor to leave with us, with a bottle of the sirup, which we placed on exhibition at our late show. He is so well satisfied, it will be seen, with his success, that he means next year to plant fifty

success, that he means next year to plant muy acres.

Should the anticipation of these highly intelligent gentlemen be realized as to this plant, it is impossible to over-estimate its value. While it will no doubt yield a larger per centage of sugar in the South, it will very probably pay well in higher latitudes. The plant grows and ripens perfectly wherever Indian corn grows, and is extremely vigorous and thrifty. Should there be difficulty in manufacturing snow from it, still a very good sirup may be The nominee of a sectional Convention, in which the South was never asked to participate, and in which she could not have participated without a total sacrifice of her honor and self-respect, he cordially endorsed its platform of dogmas, which, carried into practice, would have degraded her people to a condition of the most abject servitude.

To his Gevernment, under such circumstances, the Southern people would never have submitted. A large majority of them, in the event of his election, were ripe and ready for revolution, and a free people like ours, with eral crops in the season. It stands dry weather remarkably. It has the peculiarity of preserv-ing its fodder perfectly green until the seed is ripened, so that both seed and fodder may be had in perfection. The seed makes a crop quite equal, perhaps, to a crop of oats. Then, besides wine, cider, and alcohol, it is said that paper can be made of the stalk, and brooms of the brush

We have at our office a bunch of the brush with the seed, from the farm of Hon. J. Morrison Harris, another raised by Mr. Edward Slicer, wno, though they voted for Fremont, still desired to preserve the Union of the States; and never did a set of people run a greater risk than those who love the Union, and yet thought his election would not endanger it.

From the standarding at which and we understand were grown on their land. It is not, however, we are informed by Colonel Peters, the genuine plant, but a cross with some other of the same family of plants—the common broom corn, perhaps. It is essential that the Sorgho Sucre be kept entirely apart from all such plants, as the blossoms mix very readily. The following extract from Col. Peters's circular will be read with interest:

"But suggestion of Gov. Hammond of South

horse-power mill, with vertical iron rollers, that has worked admirably, crushing out juice for eight gallons of sirup per hour, worked by two mules, with one hand to put in the cane, and a

ing the best canes and the best stand, another 8th having the poorest canes and the poorest stand. The result I give below—the canes passed once through the roller:

Ī	BEST EIGHTH OF AN ACRE.		
			allons.
	Yield of juice from 3,315 canes -		253
	Do. sirup from 253 gals. juice		581
	Rate per acre of syrup		468
	POOREST EIGHTH OF AN ACRE.		
		G	allons.
	Yield of juice from 2,550 canes -		179
	Do. sirup from 179 gals. juice		431
	Rate per acre of syrup		346
	and the control of the control of		Pounds.
	Weight of 30 selected canes		491
	Do. juice pressed out		253
	Do. crushed cane		23
	Loss in crushing		4
	Weight of crushed cane dried in t	he	
	sun		91

"Obtaining such unlooked-for success with Chinese sugar cane, I concluded to try our com mon corn.
"From a 'new ground' planted 3 by 3, one stalk to a hill, a week beyond the roas stage, I selected 30 stalks.

entirely unfit for table use.

"The juice should be placed in the boilers "The juice should be placed in the boilers immediately on being pressed out, then boiled slowly, until the green scum ceases to rise; then stir in a teaspoonfull a air-slaked lime to five gallons of juice; continue skimming and boiling until the sirup thickens and hangs down in flakes on the rim of the dipper.

"I have made the clearest sirup by simply boiling and skimming, without lime or other clarifiers.

"The lime is requisite to neutralize a portion of the acid in the juice; the true portion must

The people who knew him best chose him as their Representative in the Legislature, where every trust was so well fulfilled, that he was soon invited to the higher dignity of a seat in the Senate of the United States. He entered that body twenty-seven years ago—a body then illustrious in its array of great names—at thirty-three years of age. Here, what may be called the public career, begun; and here, as a public man, after a lapse of more than a quarter of a century, standing alone of those with whom he commenced, was this career fittingly and creditably closed. His position in the Senate was commanding from the outset; and his first important part was played side by side with Mr. Clay—who gratefully and proudly acknowledged the value of the service—in the Compromise of 1833. That event brought them into close contact, and the sharing of unlimited mutual confidence. Obedient to the impulses of two large and generous souls, their political sympathies became identified, their fortunes in a manner united, until both were recognised as the two great leaders of that gallant Whig party, which so long and patriotically battled

MV FIRST-RORN RARF

as the two great leaders of that gallant Whig party, which so long and patriotically battled for the true principles of the Constitution and MY FIRST-BORN BABE.

ibed to Mrs. - on the Death of her

Thy mother's heart with anguish aches. Though well she deems that now above

Thy lovely self a cherub makes, With those dear eyes and lips that smil'd,

And all thy mother's woes beguil'd, Whilst here she nurs'd her darling child, Her first-born babe!

The joy, the rapture thou did'st give, Or else it ne'er had taken thee,

I miss thee, darling, from my breast,

And o'er and o'er again caress'd,

My first-born babe!

Where thy lov'd form so oft I've press'd.

My first-born babe! my lov'd, my lost!

To thee these tears of grief are given; Thy life my sv'ry care engross'd, Thou art my brightest hope of Heaven

I'll find thee there, an angel ever, Though lost on earth, and doom'd to sever,

THREE CHEERS FOR BUCHANAN, SLAVERY

AND POLYGAMY.

A Good Time Coming in Utah.

mation, issued by the Saints of Great Salt Lake to the Faithful. It promises them a good time coming, "when seven women shall lay hold of

TO THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

The Elders and Rulers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, to the Saints in the United States of

Dear Brethren, Faithful Followers of the Lord.

and Recipients of his Grace:

We call upon you to stand firm to the principles of our religion in the coming contest for President of the country. Our duty is plain. There are two principal parties in the country—one is for us, and the other against us.

The Democratic Convention in Cincinnati, which nominated James Buchanan for Presidents.

dent, passed the following resolution:
"Resolved, That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control

the domestic institutions of the several States, and that all such States are the sole and proper

This is a principle of the Democratic party, which they have extended to Territories as well as States; and the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty applies to us in Deseret, as well as to the settlers in Kansas and Nebraska.

The Democratic party is the instrument in

The Democratic party is the instrument, in God's hand, by which is to be effected our rec-

ognition as a sovereign State, with the domestic institutions of Slavery and Polygamy, as estab-lished by the patriarchs and prophets of old, under divine authority, and renewed to the

Given by order of the President and Rulers,

From the New York Evening Post.

COLORED PEOPLE NOT CITIZENS AND NOT TO

BE ALLOWED PASSPORTS.

tion of remaining at Bremen until they received their credentials, which their agent here was instructed to forward after them. This ex-pectation has been disppointed by the receipt of the following communication:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Nov. 4, 1856.
Sib: Your letters of the 29th ultimo and 2d

of August, 1856.

at Great Salt Lake, on the Fourteenth day

judges of everything appertaining to their affairs not prohibited by the Constitution."

We have just received the following procla

We'll meet, and never part, O! never

My first-born babe !

one man," if Buchanan is elected.

O! Heaven surely envied me

My first-born babe! my holy love!

BY LEWIS P. THOMAS.

Union.

Having served eight continuous years, Mr. Clayton retired from the Senate in 1837, but was re-elected in 1845, and remained there unwas re-elected in 1840, and remained there un-til 1849, when he was solicited by General Tay-lor to accept the office of Secretary of State. Upon the death of the President, in July, 1850, at the first interview with Mr. Fillmore, he placed a letter of unconditional resignation in his hands; and, after enlightening Mr. Webster in regard to the posture of the foreign affairs retired from Washington, intending to renounce public life forever. This purpose was only republic life forever. This purpose was only ar-linquished at the urgent appeals of his old con-stituents, and he was a third time returned to the Senate, with the advent of the present Ad-ministration, his term expiring on the 4th of

# R. BARNWELL RHETT NOT SATISFIED. "My Voice is still for War!"

Extract of a long Letter from R. Barnwell Rhett, print in the Charleston Morcury of November 7th. \* \* They are a great, but essentially a domineering, fanatical, and avaricious people The basis of their institutions is utterly antag onistic to the institution of Slavery. To have the power of taxation in their hands, and to use it to enrich and aggrandize their section use it to enrich and aggrandize their section of the Union at the expense of the South, was a matter of course; and once let it be understood, by the consolidation of the Government, that they are responsible for the extension or exist-ence of Slavery, and their interference and hos-tility can hardly be condemned. We should remember that they are a very different people from ourselves. Difference in pursuits and modes of industry makes a marked difference in the characteristics of a people.

difference in the characteristics of a people. A mercantile or a manufacturing people are very different from an agricultural people. Accustomed to live and act in crowds, the latte re more excitable and fanatical. But the grea difference between the North and the So results from the institution of Slavery. It this which has made a North and a South. this which has made a North and a South. It is this which has made two sections in the Union, and has raised up a bitter rivalry between them. Sectional ambition has thus been added to interest and fanaticism in bringing the North upon the South. It is very useless to endeavor to ignore this rivalry. Wherever Republics have been united in a Confederacy, it has existed, and has been the grand cause of their dissolution.

I assert, without fear of contradiction, that never before has there existed, in any Confederacy, ancient or modern, a more powerful combination of rival interests and feelings than those which now exist in the United State between the two great sections of the Unic The combination of motives, thus resulting from interest, fanaticism, and rivalry, must work out their natural consequences. They drive the North upon the South, with a certainty

as unerring as the lust for spoils and plunder carried the northern hordes of Europe, in former times, down upon the plains of Italy. \*\*\*

The late Presidential election might be appealed to as proving that we have a power in the Union which might yet reform it, and make us

In the Republican Convention assembled at Philadelphia, which nominated John C. Frederick and prophets.

Dec. 2, 1799

March 3, 1801

March 3, 1807

Oct. 26, 1807

Oct. 26, 1807

Philadelphia, which nominated John C. Frederick and prophets and prophets and prophets of old, under divine authority, and renewed to the Saints of latter days, through God's chosen rulers and prophets.

In the Republican Convention assembled at Philadelphia, which nominated John C. Frederick and prophets of old, under divine authority, and renewed to the Saints of latter days, through God's chosen rulers and prophets. free under its Government. It does show the folly of our past submission. It does prove that the manifestations of a resolute spirit of resistance is, and ever has been, the only means of checking the presumptuous aggressions of the

"Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Terri-tories of the United States, for their government; and that, in the exercise of this power, it is both and that, in the exercise of this power, it is boun the right and imperative duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of manifested this spirit. The Fugitive Slave Act, nullified to all intents and purposes throughout

This is a blow aimed directly at our rights and manifested this power, it is boun the right and imperative duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery."

This is a blow aimed directly at our rights are the Territories, at our sales. mules, with one hand to put in the cane, and boy to drive.

"On the 13th of this month, finding the seed fully ripe, I had the fodder pulled, and the seed heads cut. Yield of fodder per acre, 1,100 to 1,300 pounds. Yield of seed per acre, 25 bushels of 36 pounds to the bushel.

"First trial of mill, 70 average canes gave 20 through the rollers gave 38 gallons 1 quart juice, and the first passed a second time through gave 2 gallons of inice—the 40 gallons 1 quart gave 8 gallons of thick sirup.

"I carefully measured an 8th of an acre having the best canes and the best stand, another ing the best canes and the poorest canes and the the election of the President of the United States. When we made the infamous surren-States. When we made the infamous surrender of our rights, by submitting to the Compromise of 1850, who presumed to anticipate that these things could be within six years afterwards? Who foretold to the people that, within this brief period of time, the Southern States would endure the humiliation of allowing their Representatives to sit in a local state bedreated. Representatives to sit in a legislative body con-trolled by Abolitionists—their citizens to be murdered or driven out of a Territory—and their institutions to be the common topic of ribald declamation and abuse in all elections throughout the North? How rapid and how vast has been our descent from the high position of has been our descent from the high position of kenor, dignity, and strength, once occupied by the South! And can we look upon a retrogression from such gross and insulting deeds by the North, as giving us any assurance that they are prepared to surrender, at our bidding, their long-desired power over us?

Admit that, by the Presidential election, we shall win Kanesa, will het make and to Act.

Admit that, by the Presidential election, we shall win Kansas—will hat put an end to Anti-Slavery agitation in Congress or the Union? What produced the defeat of the abolitionists in the North? Simply an apprehension that the South would dissolve the Union if they were successful. Interest mastered fanaticism. That is all. The Constitution, or the rights it secured to us, did not weigh a feather in the result. The North still holds the mastery in Congress. We have got no guarrantee against future ag-The North still holds the mastery in Congress.

We have got no guarrantee against future aggressions and agitations. The tariff, the grand instrumentality for sectional domination, is open for renewed encroachments, the treasury for plunder, and our vast Territories for their limitless expansion. They may be defeated again and again on particular measures, but until we have a reconsideration of the Constitution, and distinct guarar 'ies against future aggressions, the South will have gained no peace. Isolated concessions or temporary triumphs are worth nothing, and are worse than nothing, if they lull us into inactivity, in reaching after the higher practical securities by which alone we can be safe or free. \* \* \*

The next Congress will witness renewed efforts for the plunder of the South by their grand alternative, the tariff. They will strive to exempt all imported commodities, necessary or

Sir: Your letters of the 29th ultimo and 2d instant, requesting passports for eleven colored persons, have been received, and I am directed by the Secretary to inform you that the papers transmitted by you do not warrant the Department in complying with your request.

A passport is a certificate that the person to whom it is granted is a citizen of the United States, and it can only be issued upon proof of this fact. In the papers which accompany your communication, there is not satisfactory evidence that the persons for whom you request passports are of this description. They are represented in your letters as "colored," and described in the affidavits as "black," from which statement it may be fairly inferred that they are negroes. If this is so, there can be no doubt that they are not citizens of the United States.

The question whether free negroes are such citizens is not now presented for the first time, but has repeatedly arisen in the administration of both the National and State Governments. In 1821, a controversy arose as to whether free As the control of the position with a control of the control of th

the same effect. In Kent's Commentaries, vol. 2, p. 277, it is stated that in 1833 Chief Justice Dagget, of Connecticut, held that free blacks are not "citizens" within the meaning of the term as used in the Constitution of the United States, and the Supreme Court of Tennessee, in the case of the State against Claiborne, held the same doctrine.

Such heing the construction of the Constitution in regard to free persons of color, it is conceived that they cannot be regarded, when beyond the jurisdiction of this Government, as entitled to the full rights of citizens; but the Secretary directs me to say, that though the Department could not certify that such persons are citizens of the United States, yet, if satisfied of the truth of the facts, it would give a certificate that they were horn in the United States, and free; and that the Government, and that they were horn in the United States, and free; and that the Government of States, and free of States, and free of States, and free of States, and free of States of States, who has under his charge the forcity of State, who has under his

them if wronged by a foreign Governme while within its jurisdiction for a legal a roper purpose.
I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. A. Thomas, Assistant Secretary. H. H. Rice, Esq., New York city.

THE RECORD OF SECTIONALISM. Presidents of the United States.

March 4, 1789 George Washington, Virginia March 4, 1797 John Adams, Massachusetts. Thomas Jefferson, Virginia. James Madison, Virginia. James Monroe, Virginia. March 4, 1825 J. Q. Adams, Massachusetts. March 4, 1829 Andrew Jackson, Tennessee. March 4, 183 Martin Van Buren, New York.

March 4, 1841 William H. Harrison, Ohio. March 4, 1845 James K. Polk, Tennessee. March 4, 1849 Zachary Taylor, Louisiana. March 4, 1853 | Franklin Pierce, N. Hamp. March 4, 1857 " 3, 1861 Jas. Buchanan, Pennsylvani

At the close of the term for which Mr. Bu-chanan is elected, it will have been seventy-two years since the organization of the present Government.

In that period, there have been eighteen elections for President, the candidates chosen in twelve of them being Southern men and Slaveholders, in six of them Northern men and Non-slaveholders.

No Northern

Non-slaveholders.

No Northern man has ever been re-elected, but five Southern men have been thus honored. General Harrison, of Ohio, died one month after his inauguration, General Taylor, of Louisians, about four months after his inauguration. In the former case, John Tyler, of Virginia, became Acting President, in the latter, Millard Fillmore, of New York.

Of the seventy-two years, closing with Mr. Buchanan's term, should be live it out, Southern men and Slaveholders have occupied the Presidential chair forty-eight years and three months, or a little more than two thirds of the

Of the Presidents elect, Washington from the South, John Adams and John Quincy Adams from the North, are the only men who have been elected without specific reference to the claims of the Slave Interest; but this Interest has been the preponderating influence in the nomination of all the others.

So reads Chapter 1st of the History of North-Presidents Pro Tem. of the Senate. Since the year 1809, every President pro tem. of the Senate of the United States has been a Southern man and Slaveholder, with the exception of Samuel L. Southard of New

Jersey, who held the office for a very short time, and Mr. Bright of Indiana, who has held it for one or two sessions, we believe, having been elected, however, as a known adherent of the Slave Interest, believed to be interested in Speakers of the House of Representatives. April, 1789 F. A. Muhlenberg, Penn. Oct. 24, 1791

J. Trumbull, Connecticut. F. A. Muhlenberg, Penn. Dec. 7, 1795 Jonathan Dayton, New Jersey. May 15, 1797 Theodore Sedgwick, Mass. Nathaniel Macon, N. Car. J. B. Varnum, Massachusetts. Henry Clay, Kentucky. Henry Clay, Kentucky.

P. B. Barbour, Virginia. Dec. 1, 1823 Henry Clay, Kentucky. J. W. Taylor, New York. March 3, 1827 June 2, 1834 June 2, 1834 March 3, 1835 John Bell, Tennesses.

Dec. 7, 1835 March 3, 1839 Dec. 16, 1839 R. M. T. Hunter, Virginia. March 3, 1841 John White, Tennessee. J. W. Jones, Virginia.

March 3, 1843 March 3, 1845 J. W. Davis, Indiana. March 3, 1847 R. C. Winthrop, Mass.

About ten days since, application was made to the State Department, through Mr. H. H. Rice, Clerk to the Superior Court in this city, for foreign passports for eleven persons of color, composing a troupe of minstrels, who were about to start on a professional tour to Europe. The necessary papers and certificates were forwarded with the application. From these it appears that nine of these persons were born in the State of New York, one in Philadelphia, and one in Portland, Maine. Concluding that there would be no difficulty in obtaining passports from the Department, the troupe left on Saturday last by the Hermann, with the intention of remaining at Bremen until they received tion of remaining at Bremen until they received

rules and decide points of order, as to shape to a considerable extent the action of that body.

There have been thirty-four Congresses since the organization of the Government; of twenty-one, Southern men and Slaveholders have been the Speakers; of twelve, Northern men; the remaining Congress was divided between them, a Southern man being Speaker at one session, a Northern man at the other.

Or, counting by years, Southern men and Slaveholders have filled the Speakership of the House for forty-three years. Northern men.

March 7, 1825, Henry Clay, Kentuck March 6, 1829, Martin Van Buren, A March 6, 1829, Martin Van Buren, New F. May 24, 1831, E. Livingston, Louisiana. May 29, 1833, Louis McLane, Delaware. June 27, 1834, J. Forsyth, Georgia. March 5, 1841, Daniel Webster, Massachus July 24, 1843, A. P. Upshur, Virginia. March 6, 1844, J. C. Calhoun, South Caroli March 5, 1844, J. C. Cainoun, South Caros March 5, 1845, Jas. Buchanan, Pennsylvan March 7, 1849, J. M. Clayton, Delaware. July 20, 1850, Daniel Webster, Massachus Dec. 9, 1852, E. Everett, Massachusetts.

March 5, 1853. W. L. Marcy, New York. Secretaries of the Treasury. The post of Secretary of the Treasury, though one of great importance, requires finan-cial abilities of a high order, which are more frequently found in the North than in the South, and affords little opportunity for influencing general politics, or the questions spring-ing out of Slavery. We need not therefore be surprised to learn that Northern men have been allowed to discharge its duties some forty-eight years out of sixty-seven, as follows: Sept. 11, 1789, A. Hamilton, New York. Feb. 3, 1795, O. Wolcott, Connecticut.

Feb. 3, 1795, O. Wolcott, Connecticut. Dec. 31, 1800, S. Dexter, Massachusetts. May 14, 1301, A. Gallatin, Pennsylvania.
Feb. 9, 1814, G. W. Campbell, Tennessee,
Oct. 6, 1814, A. J. Dallas, Pennsylvania.
Oct. 22, 1816, W. H. Crawford, Georgia. March 7, 1825, R. Rush, Pennsylvania. March 6, 1829, S. D. Ingham, Pennsylvania. Aug. 8, 1831, L. McLane, Delaware. May 29, 1833, W. J. Duane, Pennsylvania.
Sept. 23, 1833, Roger B. Taney, Maryland.
June 27, 1834, L. Woodbury, New Hampshir
March 5, 1841, Thomas Ewing, Ohio.
Sept. 13, 1841, W. Forward, Pennsylvania.
March 3, 1843, J. C. Spencer, New York.
June 15, 1844, G. M. Bibb, Kentucky.
March 5, 1845, R. J. Walker, Missassippi.
March 7, 1849, W. M. Meredith, Pennsylvani
June 20, 1850, Thomas Corwin, Ohio.
March 5, 1843, James Guthric, Kentucky.

Escretaries of War and the Mays. May 29, 1833, W. J. Duane, Pennsylvania

Secretaries of War and the Navy.

The Slaveholders have graciously sharedness offices with free State men, on terms of quality-only since March 8th, 1841, a period nearly sixteen years, they have taken almost exclusive supervision of the Navy, Northern men having occupied the Secretaryship only two years. Nor has any Northern man been Secretary of War since 1849. Considering that nearly all the shipping belongs to the free States, which also supply the seamen, it does seem remarkable that Slaveholders should have olized for the last sixteen years the control of the Navy.
Secretaries of War.

Sept. 12, 1789, Henry Knoz, Massachusetts. Jan. 2, 1795, T. Pickering, Massachusetts. Jan. 27, 1796, J. McHenry, Maryland. May 7, 1800, J. Marshall, Virginia. May 13, 1800, S. Dexter, Massachusetts. March 5, 1801, H. Dearborn, Massachusetts. March 7, 1802, W. Eustis, Massachusetts, Jan. 13, 1813, J. Armstrong, New York. Sept. 27, 1814, James Monroe, Virginia. March 3, 1815, W. H. Crawford, Georgia. April 7, 1817, G. Graham, Virginia March 5, 1817, J. Shelby, Kentucky. Oct. 8, 1817, J. C. Calhoun, South (March 7, 1825, J. Barbour, Virginia. un, South Caroli May 26, 1828, P. B. Porter, Pennsylvania. March 9, 1829, J. H. Eaton, Ten nessee. Aug. 1, 1831, Lewis Cass, Ohio.

March 3, 1837, B. F. Butler, New York.

March 7, 1837, J. R. Poinsett, South Carolin March 5, 1841, James Bell, Tennessee. Sept. 13, 1841, John McLean, Ohio.

Oct. 12, 1841, J. C. Spencer, New York. March 8, 1843, J. W. Porter, Pennsylvania. Feb. 15, 1844, W. Wilkins, Pennsylvania. March 5, 1845, William L. Marcy, New York. March 7, 1849, G. W. Crawford, Georgia. July 20, 1850, E. Bates, Missouri, Aug. 15, 1850, C. M. Conrad, Louisiana. March 5, 1853, J. C. Dobbin, North Carolina Secretaries of the Navy. May 3, 1798, G. Cabot, Massachusetts.

May 21, 1798, B. Stoddart, Massachusetts. July 15, 1801, R. Smith, Maryland. May 3, 1805, J. Crowninshield, Mass. March 7, 1809, P. Hamilton, South Carolina.
Jan. 12, 1813, W. Jones, Pennsylvania.
Dec. 17, 1814, B. W. Crowninshield, Mass.
Nov. 9, 1818, Smith Thompson, New York.
Sept. 1, 1823, John Rogers, Massachusetts.
Sept. 16, 1823, S. L. Southard, New Jersey.
March 9, 1819, John Branch, North Carolina.
May 23, 1831, L. Woodbury, New Hampshire.
June 30, 1834, M. Dickerson, New Jersey.
June 20, 1838, J. K. Paulding, New York.
March 5, 1841, G. F. Badger, North Carolina.
Sept. 13, 1841, A. P. Upshur, Virginia.
July 24, 1843, D. Henshaw, Massachusetts.
Feb. 12, 1844, T. W. Gilmer, Virginia.
March 14, 1844, James Y. Mason, Virginia.
March 14, 1845, G. Bancroft, Massachusetts. March 7, 1809, P. Hamil March 14, 1844, James Y. Mason, Virginia.
March 10, 1845, G. Bancroft, Massachusetts.
Sept. 9, 1846, James Y. Mason, Virginia.
March 7, 1849, W. B. Preston, Virginia.
July 20, 1850, W. A. Graham, N. Carolina
July 22, 1852, J. P. Kennedy, Maryland.
March 3, 1863, J. C. Dobbin, N. Carolina.

Postmasters General. Appointed—Sept. 26, 1789, S. Osgood, Massachusetts. Aug. 12, 1791, T. Pickering, Massachusetts. Feb. 25, 1795, J. Habersham, Georgia. Feb. 25, 1795, J. Habersham, Georgia.

Nov. 28, 1801, G. Granger, Connecticut.

March 17, 1814, R. J. Meigs, Ohio.

June 25, 1823, John McLean, Ohio.

March 9, 1829, W. T. Barry, Kentucky.

May 1, 1835, A. Kendall, Kentucky.

May 18, 1840, J. M. Niles, Connecticut.

March 6, 1841, F. Granger, New York.

Sept. 13, 1841, C. A. Wickliffe, Kentucky.

March 5, 1845, C. Johnson, Tennessee.

March 7, 1849-J. Collamer, Vermont.

July 20, 1850, N. K. Hall, New York.

Aug. 31, 1852, S. D. Hubbard, Connecticut.

March 5, 1853, J. Campbell, Pennsylvania.

Sectionalism does not seem to have had much to do with this Department, or with that of the Interior, created in 1848-'49.

of the Interior, created in 1848-'49. Secretaries of the Interior.

July 20, 1850, J. A. Pearce, Maryland. Aug. 15, 1850, T. M. T. McKennon, Penn. Sept. 12, 1850, A. H. H. Stuart, Virginia. March 5, 1853, R. McClelland, Michigan. Attorney Generals.

the remaining Congress was divided between them, a Southern man being Speaker at one session, a Northern man at the other.

Or, counting by years, Southern men and Slaveholders have filled the Speakership of the House for forty-three years, Northern men, twenty five years.

Since 1820, or during the thirty-six years closing with the present Congress, Northern men will have filled the Speakership eight years, Southern men and Slaveholders, twenty-eight.

Behold another Chapter of the lamentable sectionalism of the North! Its aggressions are intolerable.

Appointed

Appointed

Appointed

Attorney Generals.

Appointed

Sept. 26, 1789, E. Randolph, Virginia.

June 27, 1794, W. Bradford, Pennsylvania.

Bec. 10, 1895, C. Lee, Virginia.

March 2, 1805, R. Smith, Maryland.

Dec. 23, 1805, J. Breckinridge, Kentucky.

Jan. 20, 1807, C. A. Rodney, Pennsylvania.

Dec. 11, 1811, W. Pinkney, Maryland.

Feb. 10, 1814, R. Rush, Ponnsylvania.

Nov. 13, 1817, W. Wirt, Virginia.

March 9, 1829, J. McPherson Berrien, Ga.

July 20, 1831, Roger B. Taney, Maryland.

Nov. 15, 1833, R. F. Bellow, Maryland. Behold another Chapter of the lamentable sectionalism of the North! Its aggressions are intolerable.

The Supreme Court.

The judicial districts are organized so as to give five Judges to the slave States, and four to the free, although the population, wealth, and business of the latter are far in advance of those of the former. The arrangement affords, however, an excuse for constituting the Supreme Ceurt, with a majority of Judges from the slaveholding States.

Chief Justice, R. B. Taney, Maryland.
Associate Justice, J. M. Wayne, Georyia.
Do. do. John Catron, Tennessee.
Do. do. John McLean, Ohio.
Do. do. S. Nelson, New York.
Do. do. R. C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
Do. do. B. R. Curtis, Massachusetts.
Reporter, B. C. Howard, Maryland.
Clerk, W. T. Carroll, D. C.
Northern sectionalism!

Secretary of State, who has under his charge the foreign relistions of the country. Since the year 1789, there have been twenty-two appoints.

Recapitulation.

Presidency.—Southern men and Slaveholders, 48 years 3 months; Northern men, 23 years 9 months.

Pro Tem. Presidency of the Senate.—Since 1809, held by Southern men and Slaveholders, except for three or four sessions by Northern

men.

Speakership of the House.—Filled by Southern men and Slaveholders forty-three years, Northern men, twenty-five.

Supreme Court.—A majority of the Judges, including Chief Justice, Southern men and Slaveholders.

men and Slaveholders forty years, Northern Attorney Generalship.—Filled by Southern men and Slaveholders forty-two years, Northern

men and Slaveholders lorty-two years, Northern men, twenty-five.

War and Navy.—Secretaryship of the Navy, Southern men and Slaveholders, the last sixteen years, with an interval of two years.

In other respects, and in the other Department, offices pretty equally distributed.

But, remember, under almost every Administration since 1829, the Northern men holding offices have generally been abetting, or acquired. office have generally been abetting, or acquis-cing in, a Pro-Slavery Policy—in other word, members of the Party of Slavery, not that of Freedom.

A stranger would naturally infer that a te-

tion which has monopolized so disproportions a share of power in the legislative, judicial at executive departments of the Federal Government, must be greatly superior in population intelligence, and wealth. He will be surprise to learn that precisely the reverse is the fac The white populations of what are called the non-slaveholding and slaveholding States were as follows, at the periods marked

1790 - -1,271,489 1800 - - 2,601,509 1,702,980 1810 - - -3,653,219 2,208,785 1820 - - 5,030,377 2,831,500 1830 - - 6,874,772 1840 - - 9,561,176 - - 6,874,772 3,662,606 4,634,519

6,222,418 We need not take from the Compendium of the Census (from which we extract these fig. ures) tables showing the vast superiority of the non-slaveholding States in wealth and general intelligence. Everybody knows it. But, we have used the term, "Southern men and Slaveholders." The Northern men who have filled offices in the General Government

have been taken indiscriminately from all classes—agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing, mercantile—and from all professions—thus representing the opinions and interests of all the People of the free States. But, not so with Southern men. In nearly all cases, they have belonged to one class, represented the rich belonged to one class, represented the views the policy, the interest, of one class, and that not embracing the majority of the Southern People. They have been staveholders, and the class to which they have belonged, numbered in 1850, according to the Census, 347,000. Now, suppose that each one of these stand for its departments by a class numbering, all told, 2,082,000, or one third of the whole white population of the South.

It follows, therefore, that a class of persons

living chiefly in one section of the Union, ideatified with an Interest, peculiar, domineering, and aggressive, numbering about two millions has given to a nation which numbered in 1851 nearly twenty millions of free white person, seventeen millions and a half of whom have seventeen millions and a nair of whom have vast interests which are subordinated and in many cases impaired by that one Interest, two thirds of its Presidents, nearly all of its Presidents pro tem. of the Senate, two thirds of its Speakers of the House, nearly two thirds of its Secretaries of State and its Attorney Generals and a majority of its Supreme Court, beside dictating in most instances the organization of the Standing Committees in both Houses of Congress. And yet, this small sectional Class with its one Idea, and its one Interest, has the audacity to assume to be the South, and to raise a perpetual clamor against the aggressions of the North!!

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> BY GATL Lying on my wi Through the or I hear the br Quiet little gre From each tie Rustling throug Twined to my Stirring all the

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Of the purpl In the golden Flitting eve Falling on the Brown, and Wrought by fa Bathed in softer Lies the ant All the velvet Whence up

Of impurple Resting on the With a sole Mysteries reve Shrouded er Jean! God-Ma On my angui To thy suffe Still the fiery st Sorrow-tossed Make me pu

Lo! the mornin

Gloriously for Breathing fragra

From the gra

Thou, too, from

Wrenthing wil

Wake, O, Spir Gather up thy ga Show a life di Weak Despair, a Thou hast held Leaps my soul de Brave and free THE YOU WHO WENT TO

A STORY, BY A He did not say you ha ting him away behind h knew how far he was from said, we have come short a common imperfection mercy, and a smile sadly face, as he said, "I don't any-but I know yours b fact is, Chatty, I have main artery for some time ing it up so tenderly, I : dead in sin; as it is, the for me. What do you has any better chance for "Life has in it what

replied, "and if we could we should be mere mach prison may be just as r liberty and honor and th David, be very carefu The tears overflowed er face in her hands as She had never spoken so ly; perhaps the shado ouched her, and she wa afraid. "By all the blue blaz said David, rising, and

spoke; "so, Chatty, dor And the good, loving and tried to smile, and talk, the blaze that had ken coals fluttered and er and thither, in a low all was dark and still. In her bed-chamber, with its white draperies. strike one, and two, an time to go to sleep, a could not. Again and the window, as the win along, shaking the sash was growing colder, for and above it the prairie Again and again sh

the pillow, and listened

about his room; she th eyes that guided her as candle-flame, she made and up the stairs, and within the door of her br hair and beard contras low, he lay, handsome and smiling as he slept One hand, tight clen enough to put away a she had been meditati brother, thoughtless, an sometimes, but he was and for the future he was and for the future he was as well, and be such a c to her. If he had nevel has sick some would have er sick soul would have to lean on. Better if it tiful he looked! Charit o fair; but what cared the candle from his eye The windy night went

up, cold and bright and music of bells rung gail burned brighter in ever stagnant pools and soal were all covered up; to and altogether unshod and abouted to see he was made. Those who down hill on, were resulted to see the see that sheet spread everywher panions or listen to the panions or listen to the very glad and very me hear the creaking of t biting air seemed to ing steam that crept sometimes.

Ethan Boffman was ing cheerful words to hear

them meat, and humm about the Milleanium door—his apron almos and his eyes, act so mu he saw running past, and was out of the neigh rung shrill and le ness. The old knife gone foot on the treadle holding.